The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Intended Distribution to Ireland of the Surplus Church Fund.

Austro-Bavarian Consultations Concerning the Ecumenical Council.

Incipient Decimation of Government Troops in Cuba.

Increasing Importance of the Revolution in Uruguay.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Austro-Bavarian Consultations Concerning the Ecumenical Council—The Disposition of the Irish Church Fund.

London, Monday, July 19.

In the House of Lords to-night the University Tests bill came up. The Earl of Carnarvon moved the previous question, on the ground of the lateness of the season, and the insufficiency of time for the consideration of the bill. On division of the House the bill was thrown out.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said the Government was aware that negotiations had passed between Bavaria and Austria with respect to the Ecumenical Council, but having received no official information, it could submit no papers on the subject. In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Hygate as to how the Irish Church surplus fund was to be locally applied, Mr. Gladstone said the question was rather premature. He could not presume that the bill would pass. Moreover, the financial parts of the measure were very complex, and he could not say how far portions of the surplus would bear a local character; but he assured the House that the Government was desirous of distributing the fund equally over Ireland.

Troubles in Ireland—The High Sheriff of Queens County Shot.

Dublin, Monday, July 19.

Mr. Washburton, the High Sheriff of Queens County, while on his way to attend the Assizes, was fired at from the roadside and severely wounded. The assassin has not yet been discovered.

The Woman's Suffrage—First Meeting of the London Society.

London, Monday, July 19.

The first general meeting of the Women Franchise Society was held here yesterday. Among the notables present were the following: John Stuart Mill, Lord Houghton, Right Hon. James Stansfield, Junior Lord of the Treasury; Henry Fawcett, member of Parliament for Brighton; Rev. Charles Kingsley, the author, and Louis Blanc, the author. There were also many ladies present. Addresses were delivered by many well-known speakers, and a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring female suffrage.

FRANCE.

Reappointment of Marshal Vaillant—The New Cabinet.

Paris, Monday, July 19.

Marshal Vaillant has been reappointed Minister of the Imperial Household. The Press of the city regard the new Cabinet as one of transition only.

CUBA.

Decimation of a Government Regiment.

Havana, Monday, July 19.

Colonel Alvear and the officers of his battalion have received orders to return to Havana and form a new regiment, their old command having been reduced to a small fragment by disease and battle.

URUGUAY.

The Revolution Increasing—Return of the President to Montevideo.

London, Monday, July 19.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to June 23 state that the revolution in Uruguay was increasing. The President had returned to Montevideo without hazarding an engagement with the insurgents.

FIRES.

House, Barn and Other Property Destroyed in Wenham, Mass.

Boston, Mass., Monday, July 19.

In Wenham, on Saturday, the house and barn of Franklin Hadley, together with the building used as a wheelwright's shop, were destroyed by fire. The house was occupied by Mr. Hadley and Dr. Robinson, who lost nearly all their furniture. The loss will amount to from $6,000 to $10,000. While assisting in removing furniture, W. B. Morgan had his pocket-book, containing between $300 and $400, stolen.

Division of the Republican Party of Wilmington, N. C.—Precautions Against Disturbances.

Wilmington, N. C., Monday, July 19.

The Republican Party of this county has divided into two formidable factions, each having a candidate in the field to fill the vacancy in the Legislature occasioned by the resignation of General L. G. Estes. One of the most prominent leaders of one section, in a speech to-day, predicted bloodshed before the campaign was over. The Conservatives and Democrats take no part in the contest, and will run no candidate. The most extreme faction, led by George Z. French and other Northern whites, nominated a negro candidate, and the other faction, composed almost entirely of negroes, has nominated a white candidate. It is found necessary to station a strong force of Police at all the meetings held in this city. Most bitter personalities are indulged in by many of the speakers, and several slight collisions have already occurred.

Riotous Proceedings in Hudson—Arrest of the Ringleaders.

Hudson, N. Y., Monday, July 19.

Sunday afternoon was rendered hideous by a gang of rioters, who amused themselves by firing pistols promiscuously in the public streets and assaulting peaceable citizens. Officer Duffy attempted to arrest them and was severely beaten, but, with assistance, he succeeded in arresting Charles Brown, Frank Ames and Jacob Rifenbergh. Two others of the ringleaders—George Best and John Kiere—made their escape and are still at large. After these arrests, Officer Duffy repaired to the house of ill repute in Diamond-street, kept by Best, where he arrested the inmates, consisting of Catharine Best and three girls, who are charged with being concerned in the disturbance. No one was seriously injured, but there were many narrow escapes, and the excitement was intense. The cause of the riot was bad rum. The arrested parties are now having their trial before the Police Court.

The Prosecution of New-Orleans Merchants—Seizure of Cigars.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 19.

Messrs. Faures and Sourdes, partner and chief clerk in the house of Coutourie & Co., against whom warrants were issued on the 15th inst., delivered themselves to Marshal Packard this morning, and were released on giving bonds in the sum of $5,000 each.

One hundred and fifty thousand cigars, taken possession of by Collector Stockdale, and libeled by the United States Court, were taken possession of to-day by Marshal Packard.

THE INDIANS.

General Corse's Victory—The Captures—Skirmishes with Sioux.

St. Louis, Monday, July 19.

Omaha dispatches say that General Augur returned from Fort Sedgwick this morning. General Corse's victory is more complete than at first reported. Over four hundred horses and mules were captured, with a large quantity of powder and nearly five tons of dried buffalo meat. Among the killed is the noted Chief Standing Bull. About $900 were found in the camp, which was given to Mrs. Weizel, a white woman who was recaptured. This was the same body of Indians who, last year, fought General Forsyth, and recently committed the depredations in Kansas.

Lieutenant Beecher, of the Pawnee scouts, reports meeting a small number of the Sioux Indians on the Republican River. Three of them were killed and three wounded.

A Helena, Montana, dispatch says that Major-General Eastman and another man were attacked and wounded on the 16th inst., a few miles from Fort Benton. When the wounded men arrived a Fort Benton the citizens became excited and killed three Indians who were in the town.

The President's Party at Long Branch—Their Reception.

Long Branch, N. J., Monday, July 19.

President Grant and wife, Miss Grant, Jessie Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., J. D. Grant, General Creswell and wife, General Comstock and wife, A. E. Borie and Miss McIntosh, arrived at Port Monmouth this morning in the steamer *Tallipoosa*. The following gentlemen received the Presidential party at the wharf: Hon. William H. Brewster, Hon. Robert Lincoln, Hon. Thomas Murphy, Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, Nathaniel Sands, E. L. Kelty, C. A. Stetson, Jr., and others. A special train on the Raritan and Delaware Railroad brought the guests to Long Branch, when they proceeded to the Stetson House, where they are now stopping.

After taking some refreshments, the President and family went in bathing on the beach. In the afternoon the party rode out and was noticed and saluted by the guests at the Branch. The President intends stopping some time here. A meeting was held this evening by the guests of the Stetson House and residents of Long Branch, and it was resolved that a grand ball should be given in honor of the President at the Stetson House on Monday evening next, July 26.

The Virginia State Debt—Austrian Settlers in the Old Dominion.

Washington, D. C., Monday, July 19.

The July interest on the Virginia State debt will not be paid before January next, and it has not been arranged to pay it even at that time.

The Richmond *Whig* says: We have information that eighty Austrian families from the neighborhood of Vienna are coming to settle near Richmond. They have already disposed of their effects in Austria and are awaiting the return of their agent, who has been here recently to make arrangements for them. He is now *en route* for that country. Those already here are delighted with their prospects.

Fire in Norwich, Conn.—Several Buildings Destroyed.

Norwich, Conn., Monday, July 19.

A fire occurred in Bath-street this evening and partially destroyed E. S. Osgood and Henry H. Rathbone's livery stables, and a tenement house in the rear of the buildings, owned by the Norwich Horse Car Railroad Company. Loss about $5,000; partially insured. The occupants lost considerable in stock and furniture.

Chief Justice Chase in Boston.

Boston, Monday, July 19.

Chief Justice Chase arrived to-night at the Revere House. He goes to Hanover to-morrow, and will make a brief address at the dinner of the Dartmouth College Alumni, Wednesday, of which he is President.

Sing Sing Prison—Resignation of a Keeper.

Poughkeepsie, Monday, July 19.

Mr. Charles Wheeler, the principal keeper at Sing Sing Prison, resigned his position to-day. One-half of the convicts are still locked up.

Accidentally Shot.

Harrisburg, Penn., Monday, July 19.

George H. Fanhestock accidentally shot himself last night, the ball passing through his body near his heart. He died this afternoon.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Rochester, July 19.—The great Saengerfest in this city, participated in by societies from Buffalo, Erie, Syracuse and Hamilton, commenced to-day. The principal buildings are finely decorated, and the influx of strangers is large. This evening a grand concert will be given at the Rink.

Buffalo, July 19.—The Board of Trade this morning passed a resolution complimentary to E. H. Walker, who for the last twenty years has been commercial reporter and statistician of the lake and canal commerce, who goes to New-York as Statistician of the New-York Corn Exchange.

Macon, Ga., July 19.—At the opening of the United States Commissioner's Court, this morning, the Commissioner announced as follows: "Information has reached this Court, through the Honorable District-Attorney, that other and important witnesses for the defence in the Turner case will appear, and the Court having subpœnaed these witnesses, and wishing justice in the matter, this Court will adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock."

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—The storm reported as having occurred at Lexington, Mo., on Wednesday, amounted to a tornado. It swept over portions of Clay and Lafayette Counties, doing great damage. Houses were unroofed and chimneys blown down. The crops were injured seriously.

St. Louis, July 19.—Thirteen hundred and fifty men were engaged in changing the gauge of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. So complete were the preparations and facilities that the feat was accomplished in the incredible short time of twelve hours, and without the loss or delay of a single train. The business of the road is progressing today as usual.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 19.—H. L. Frisbie, a young man employed as salesman in the house of Gordon, McMullan & Co., in this city, drowned himself at Sandusky this morning.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19.—A severe storm occurred here yesterday. The house of Mr. Doty was struck by lightning. Mr. Doty's daughter was instantly killed, and his wife and son suffered from the shock. Much damage was caused by the overflowing of the cellars.

Ottawa, July 19.—The Government has decided to release Father McMahon from confinement in the Provincial Penitentiary. No reference was made to the Imperial authorities.

Poughkeepsie, July 19.—The sloop *Index*, Captain Hyatt, from Rondout, laden with stone, sunk near Tarrytown last night. No lives were lost.

Another Colorado Expedition.

A Denver correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, writing under date of the 12th inst., says:

Another party of Coloradans, under command of Captain Samuel Adams, who probably knows more about the Colorado River than any man living, will start on the 15th of this month from Breckenridge, Colorado, on a similar expedition. He will go down the Grand River, which heads in the central part of the Territory, and uniting with the Green forms the Colorado River. He will use modern boats, but they will be much lighter than those used by Powell. No doubt Powell and Adams are in earnest in their undertakings, and firmly believe they will be successful, but it would be hard to find a dozen men in all this western country, familiar with the rivers of the Rocky Mountains, that agree with them. The story of James White, if true, proves that it is utterly impossible for a boat of any description to successfully pass the falls and rapids of the Colorado, and the fate of H. M. Hook, the first Mayor of Cheyenne, who, with a party of prospectors, attempted to descend Green River, ought to prove a sufficient warning to men anxious to explore the "Black Canyon" of the Colorado.

WASHINGTON.

The French Cable Question—Its Landing to be Allowed—Reduction of the Navy—Indian Affairs—Enforcement of the Revenue Laws.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, July 19.

Although the matter has not yet been definitely settled, there is now no doubt that the permission of the Government will be given to the landing of the French cable; in fact, it has been formally agreed to do so, and the only remaining thing to be done is the signing of the necessary papers by the Company. In substance, the Company binds itself to submit to any restrictions which Congress may impose when the subject comes before it next session.

REDUCTION OF THE NAVY.

The Government is anxious to dispose of some of our surplus iron-clads, and will sell to Spaniards or Cubans or any others who choose to buy. The Presidents of some of the South American Republics are the only persons who appear desirous to invest in these commodities at present, but they and the Secretary of the Navy cannot agree exactly on the figures.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The War Department officials, although not apprehending any general Indian hostilities this Summer, have determined to take every precaution to suppress outbreaks, and to that end have issued orders to the recruiting agencies at New-York, Carlisle, Penn., and other points to forward recruits as soon as possible to the Western frontier.

ENFORCEMENT OF REVENUE LAWS.

Orders have been sent out from the Internal Revenue Bureau to Assessors and Collectors to investigate the newspaper charges against certain reported wealthy men of New-York whose names are not to be found on the income return lists, and to take legal process against all those who are supposed to have defrauded the Government.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The Secretary of the Navy received this afternoon a dispatch from the Commander of the *Talapoosa*, announcing her arrival at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to which point she was ordered for the purpose of bringing some naval stores to the Washington Navy-yard. The office-seekers and politicians need not expect President Grant back in Washington until the end of next week, unless some unexpected emergency demanding his presence here should require an earlier return. The President's family will be absent during the Summer.

CONSUL HAGGERTY.

It appears that Major James Haggerty's connection with Fenianism will lose him his Consulship to Glasgow, for which position he was confirmed during the Spring. His exequatur has not yet been issued, and there is some trouble at the State Department in reference to his case.

THE RECENT ELECTION RIOTS.

The Grand Jury of this city, who have been investigating charges against several persons for alleged implication in the recent election riots, have found indictments against eight or ten colored people.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Monday, July 19.

NATIONAL BANKS OF NEW-YORK.

Abstract of the Reports of the National Banks of the State of New-York, exclusive of the Cities of New-York and Albany, showing their condition on the 12th of June, before the commencement of business. Number of banks, 233.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$60,579,091 59
Overdrafts	649,001 37
United States bonds to secure circulation	33,063,450 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	3,378,450 09
United States bonds and securities on hand	1,662,450 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	2,831,216 66
Due from approved redeeming agents	7,326,777 32
Due from national banks	2,290,679 05
Due from other banks and bankers	642,616 15
Real estate furniture and fixtures	1,736,785 25
Current expenses	701,078 47
Premiums	122,247 92
Checks and other cash items	1,735,078 25
Bills of national banks	679,279 00
Bills of other banks	8,324 00
Fractional currency	155,055 85
Specie	193,470 93
Legal-tender notes	5,430,055 00
Compound interest notes	660 00
Three per cent. certificates	1,250,000 00
Total	$124,485,766 79

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$36,572,241 00
Surplus fund	5,626,932 11
Undivided profits	5,411,755 89
National bank notes outstanding	28,950,481 00
State bank notes outstanding	475,527 00
Individual deposits	39,469,542 97
United States deposits	1,347,968 10
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	66,329 64
Due to national banks	4,328,626 86
Due to other banks and bankers	1,092,485 47
Notes and bills rediscounted	1,060,591 75
Bills payable	84,125 00
Total	$124,485,766 79

THE NEW CURRENCY.

A small quantity of the fifteen-cent currency was issued by the Treasurer to-day, and an additional supply is expected to-morrow. The new twenty-five and fifty cent notes will make their appearance in a few days. It will probably be several weeks before the money will be out for general distribution.

REVENUE DECISION.

The acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a case where a lot of tobacco was purchased in Richmond, Va., at a United States Marshal's sale, with the understanding that the Marshal's brand would protect it in the market after July 1, decides that the Marshal's brand does not protect the tobacco from the liability to bear the tax paid by stamp, and that no refund equal to the value of the stamps which may be purchased and put upon it can be allowed.

MEDALS FOR FRIENDLY INDIANS.

To-day Commissioner Parker discovered in the Indian Bureau a number of silver medals, prepared under the different Administrations, as presents to friendly Indian Chiefs, in token of friendship. The medals were stamped with the heads of the different Presidents under whose administrations the treaties were ratified. The reverse bore a hatchet and calumet crossed in token of the pipe of peace, which was supposed to have been smoked by the white and red man. Some were blazoned with one Indian in the act of scalping another on the periphery, while the face of the medal showed an Indian following a plow, in testimony of his passage from barbarism to civilization. A few medals are to be struck bearing Grant's image, for distribution among the friendly Indians.

EQUALITY IN THE SCHOOLS.

Mayor Bowen, in a message to the City Councils to-night, recommends that white and colored children be educated under the same public school system and under the same roof. He can see no objection to this, as in other respects all distinction to race or color has been abolished. He also nominated Professor Vashon (colored) to be one of the Trustees of the white schools.

AN INGENIOUS PENNSYLVANIAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received the following letter:

Dear Sir: Inclosed please find $470. This is not conscience money, but doing a local business in a Pennsylvania town, and by care and management having made it pay, I have thought that it would be injurious to my business to have my full income published in our village paper; therefore, I have paid a part of my income tax to the Collector and the balance I send direct to you. Yours, &c., HONESTY.

ARMY.

Commander Breese and Past Assistant Paymaster Mellach have been ordered to the *Cyane*.

At Queen Victoria's latest garden party, the Prince of Wales and about thirty other gentlemen appeared in the new style of dress—blue coat with brass buttons—which, it is supposed, will now be the fashion.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Recent Disasters—The "Laborantes" Recovering—Spanish Prospects—Patriotic Wire-pulling—De Rodas' Platform—The Military Situation—Insecurity of Rebel Mails—The Torch in Cinco Villas—Miscellaneous Particulars, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Monday, July 12, 1869.

The recent disasters that have befallen the cause of Cuban independence, although decidedly serious in their character, have had, to judge from the expressions of various sympathizers with the cause in this city, only a passing effect, and the disciples of free Cuba are fast recovering their former sanguine hopefulness. The policy adopted by the Washington Government of strictly enforcing the Neutrality laws has caused the deepest chagrin on the part of the Cubans, who vent their spleen in a war of words against Mr. Fish and the whole State Department, calling them all sorts of names, and expressing, in not the choicest language, their sovereign contempt for the United States Government, because it simply wishes to preserve its honor and fulfill its treaty obligations, by refusing to countenance the open violation of its Neutrality laws or permit the establishment of another Nassau in the City of New-York. The egotism of the partisans of young Cuba in this city knows scarcely any limit, and had the thousands of young and able-bodied men in Havana possessed more sterling patriotism, and been much less impressed with their own self-importance, the face of affairs at present would doubtless wear a different aspect than it does. Taking the most patriotic of them, those who left the island to reach the nucleus of revolution established in the eastern department *viâ* New-York, how many have returned and are now fighting in the ranks of the Cuban Liberal army? If the rebellion's success depended on the aid of those patriotic heroes, where would the banner of insurrection claim either respect or obedience now? The answers to both those queries are easily given. As to the first, thousands are not necessary to enumerate all that have returned. And as for the second, the Cuban banner would now belong to the things of the past, and the Cuban insurrection would, like a meteor, have flashed for an instant and disappeared. The real supporters of the revolution in this island—the real bone and sinew—have been the much-despised *guajiros* of the rural districts. These are the men who, fighting and fleeing alternately from sierra to sierra, have kept up the contest against their well-clad, well-fed, well-armed and well-disciplined foes; without pay or emolument, without even the poor consolation of a shinplaster, they have struggled almost against hope, while the city bucks of Havana have met in secret conclaves to discuss the last skirmish in the "East," and criticise the movements of Aguilera, Cespedes and Quesada. The celebrated Cuban Junta itself performed one of the most curious manœuvres in the world, transferring itself to New-York, and as was to be expected, were followed by the embryo patriots who possessed the means to accomplish the voyage, and had probably more faith in a sea than in a land attack. That the name of those who have returned is by no means "legion," is amply borne out by facts, and that those likely to return with hostile intentions will be few in number, no sane person can doubt, as the vigilance of the Spanish war steamers and the improvised gunboats is redoubled, and the landing of expeditions of whatever class extremely dangerous, if not entirely impossible. The phase, then, that the contest assumes, circumscribed as it is to the limits of the island, is one entirely problematical, and the fate of Cuba depends upon so many contingencies that no definite calculation, no correct estimate can be made. Considering that a civil war may break out any moment in Spain, owing to the bitter antagonism between monarchism and republicanism, in which case both parties will be so occupied in drumming up their respective adherents, that little attention will be paid to Cuba, and the *mambises* and *gorriones* will be left alone to quietly pursue their little game of mutual extermination, it cannot be wondered that the Cubans, with a probable eye to this contingency, should adopt the Fabian policy of prolonging the struggle and letting disease decimate the raw levies of Spain. This is one of the grand ideas of the Cubans, and agents and secret emissaries in the pay of the *soi distant* Republic are zealously at work even in Spain to accomplish this result. This is "Great Expectation" number one. The next in order is the belief that Peru and Chili will refuse to make peace with Spain, when the question comes up for decision, unless on terms quite unacceptable to her. This will naturally bring on a resumption of hostilities, and Peru and Chili, making common cause with the Cubans, and with the remembrance of Valparaiso and Callao still fresh upon them, will endeavor to sweep the last vestige of Spanish power from the American Continent. Mexico is, if possible, to be drawn into an alliance with them, as if she, poor devil, had not enough to contend against in her own anarchical country. Venezuela and the other Central American Republics are all, if possible, to be dragged into a sort of "Holy Alliance," with one common object in view—the extinction of Spanish rule in these, the last of her American provinces. This constitutes "Great Expectation" number three, and plotters and *intrigantes* are busily engaged in Mexico and the other Central American Republics to effect so desirable an object. But the grand idea of all has been, all along, that of fitting out fillibustering expeditions from the United States, and, with foreign valor, establish the so-much-coveted republic. In this, however, they reckoned without their host, and all hope of success through those means has been decently interred in the *Catherine Whiting* expedition. Nothing, therefore, remains for the Cubans but to wait patiently, like Micawber, until something turns up, and, adopting the policy of the cunctator, wear their enemy out by marches and countermarches, at least, if not by hard fighting; and perhaps Dame Fortune, who has shown herself so unpropitious for some period of time past, may at length deign to grant them some favors worthy of their acceptance.

SPANISH PROSPECTS.

There is undoubtedly more vigor and apparently more honesty in the administration of affairs under the *régime* of De Rodas than has existed in the history of all past Cuban colonial Governorships. More unity of feeling between the real custodians of the island, the volunteers and the Government is every day becoming more and more apparent. New companies and battalions are in process of formation in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and throughout the principal towns of the island. Subscriptions are being raised for their maintenance, and large amounts have been furnished voluntarily by those in favor of the Spanish cause, and who see in the triumph of the insurrection the ruin of the island. De Rodas himself has issued a general order to the Military Governor of the jurisdiction of Matanzas, marking out the line of conduct to be pursued by him and the officials under him. As this general order seems to constitute a general platform on the part of General de Rodas, I give it below:

Headquarters Captain-Generalcy of the Ever-faithful Island of Cuba.—Fifth Section—Circular.—The extraordinary circumstances through which we are passing, the necessity of correcting several abuses which, perhaps, through a mistaken zeal, are committed, thus retarding the work of pacification that I have proposed to myself, and the desire that those who exercise an independent command should be governed by a common criterion, induces me to fix certain rules in which are condensed the ideas and line of conduct which I propose to follow.

Wars are always very lamentable, but when of a civil nature they are accustomed to assume a character of unlimited ferocity, and on the part of the most powerful should remain ever, generosity, indulgence and nobleness. It may happen that some of the men, until now hallucinated, may present themselves to the chiefs of the columns or authorities of the Government; in such event they will be religiously respected in their persons and interests, and I will exact the strictest responsibility from him who maltreats or insults them.

The conditions of this war of insurrection against the common country demand prompt and exemplary chastisement, and for this reason my predecessors have justly imposed capital punishment on all those captured with arms in their hands. The civilization and justice of Spain, before the judgment of other nations, imposes, however, on her the duty of avoiding as much as possible the spilling of blood, and this should only be resorted to in the cases of chiefs or men who have been proved guilty of the crimes of incendiarism or assassination, remitting all other prisoners to me for my decision.

All functionaries dependent on my authority will cause to be respected the lives, houses and properties of all the inhabitants without distinction, punishing rigorously all those who infringe these orders.

No person will be arrested on mere suspicion, without obtaining proofs of his delinquency, and in case of arrest the trial will take place immediately.

Great care will be taken, in proceeding in whatever sense against foreigners, that no legal requisite is omitted on account of the just consideration due to their respective nations.

Under the display of an illy-understood zeal it is usual to conceal acts of notorious cowardice. On this point I will be inexorable, and will exact a strict account from the chief who tolerates the slightest fault in his subordinates without reporting the matter to me, and putting in execution the precautions which the case requires, such as arrest, the suspension from his office, &c., &c., of him who becomes an infractor.

The greater part of the reverses suffered in actual war are owing to carelessness, lack of judgment and vigilance. Let it be understood that he who is surprised in the commission of any of these faults will be submitted to a Court-martial, as also he who loses more men in a combat than he should owing to bad dispositions, or allows the capture of a part or the whole of a convoy without being able to prove that he made all the efforts possible to save it.

Faults of discipline will be punished with all rigor, employing, when the case requires the proceeding, verbal Court-martials, with the understanding that I will be inexorable with all officers lukewarm in their efforts to sustain subordination, such officers remaining aware of the application of all laws relating to this affair, and the reigning dispositions.

Officers-in-chief should see to the maintenance of their troops, in order that they lack not clothing, shoes, ammunition and useful armament.

Those troops who consume much ammunition reveal almost always cowardice. Accustom the soldier to fire little and well.

Official dispatches must always be truthful, and without containing more details than are precisely necessary for an exact comprehension of the facts.

Lastly, recommend those who perform acts of bravery, avoiding to favor friends and relatives, in the security that true merit and the best aspirations of the chiefs, officials and troops who distinguish themselves will be recompensed as they deserve.

I charge your Excellency to circulate these instructions to the subordinate authorities throughout your jurisdiction, and to all commanders of columns, in order that they should acquire the greatest publicity, warning you that I will always require the strictest compliance with their provisions. CABALLERO DE RODAS.

Havana, July 8, 1869.

I do not know what the volunteers will think of this unexpected document, or whether, as a mass, they will render a strict obedience to the regulations contained in the above circular, or not. Of one thing you can be assured, that de Rodas has thrown the gage of battle down, and if they should decide on taking it up you may expect to hear of lively times here before long. It is one thing, however, to command; another to enforce that command, and de Rodas will find himself in a similar position to Dulce should the tide of popular volunteer favor set against him as a unit. Fifty thousand bigoted Spaniards, armed to the teeth, are not a thing to be trifled with, and it is more than probable, in the event of a rupture between the powers that be, and the powers that *would* be, that de Rodas could no more depend on his regular troops than Dulce, as both parties would be more than apt to fraternize. The sowing of dissensions among them skillfully might counteract in some measure the effects of insubordination, and de Rodas adopting for his motto, *Divide et Impera*, may be able to conjure the difficulties of the situation. The Cubans are highly delighted with the turn things are taking, and are predicting the most happy results as the natural consequence of the Captain-General's decision to govern with strict justice and impartiality. No stone will be left unturned by these active agents to widen the breach between the volunteers and Caballero, in case that a breach should be effected. No means, however questionable in their character, will be left untried by them in their efforts to sow anarchy and disorder among the Spaniards. But whether they will succeed or not, time alone can tell.

The paragraph relating to official accounts of battles is a quiet fling on the part of Rodas at the bombastic announcements which have heretofore been so much in vogue, and I suppose the days of two-column accounts detailing the capture of two or three old rusty muskets, a saddle with vine stirrups, and an old blunderbuss, after a desperate fight in an old sweet potato patch, in which the Spaniards suffer a loss of two or three bruised soldiers, and the rebels God knows how many, are pretty near over; and military commanders in subordinate positions will have to bottle up their effusive eloquence until the advent of more propitious times.

The instructions with regard to the treatment of foreigners suspected of participation in the insurrection and the mode of procedure shows a nice sense of delicacy on the part of Rodas much to be commended, and its chief object, that of avoiding all foreign complications, displays a practical comprehension on his part of the many difficulties which beset his administration.

Should the Spaniards remain a loyal unit in favor of Spain, and no outside interference from Mexico, Peru, Chili, or the Central American Republics intervene, then the tenure of the island is assured to Spain, for the Cubans have let slip the opportunity of achieving their independence. With every port in the possession of the Spaniards, where can they expect a landing without certain capture? Where are the commodities of sugar, coffee and tobacco which they are to exchange for arms, clothing and munitions of war? Here there are not thousands of spindles and spinning wheels and looms to spring into existence, as was the case in the Southern States during our own civil war. Here the insurgents cannot rely on butternut homespun and Kentucky jeans, for they have nothing to exchange for these commodities. In the country possessed by them in the Eastern Department, their march has been lit up by the torch of the incendiary, and they have bivouacked by the fires which their own hands have lighted, consuming the country's prosperity and depriving themselves of the means of procuring the sinews of war. If they, by judicious management, had refrained from burning the sugar and coffee plantations and allowed the produce of the soil to become converted into marketable produce, private enterprises would have embarked in the running of the blockade, and shiploads of arms, clothing and war material would have been landed and given in exchange for sugar, coffee and tobacco. In their unwise policy of destruction they have deprived themselves of the means, and many a splendid military chest has been converted into ashes, by the flames which they themselves have kindled. Their march westward has been marked by the same ruthless hand of destruction.

The neutral and timid becoming alarmed at the picture of wholesale ruin thus ominously looming up in the distance, are, as a *dernier resort*, placing their lives and property at the disposal of the Spaniards. This is the picture which Cuba, eastward from the western boundaries of the Cinco Villas to Point Maisi, to-day presents, and is likely to present for some time to come.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Valmaseda, with his headquarters at Bayamo, is engaged in perfecting and strengthening his line on the Canto, while detached portions of his army are pursuing the insurrectionists into their retreats in the mountain fastnesses, with (according to Spanish accounts) uniform success. The insurgents are making for the sea coast on the north and south side of the island, in order to give aid and assistance to whatever fillibustering expedition may attempt to effect a landing on the coast. Valmaseda states that the insurgents are all dispersed, but subsequent notices received here prove that they are just as numerous as ever. The *Gaceta* contains an official account of an action which took place recently on the coffee estate "Filantropia," in the jurisdiction of Cobre, where eighteen volunteers were surrounded by 200 insurgents and succeeded in maintaining their position against them for an hour and a half, when things began to assume a serious aspect for the volunteers, and the rebels believed themselves masters of the situation; twenty Spanish volunteers under command of a Captain and Lieutenant appeared on the scene inspiring the rebels with so much terror (so says the account) that they fled in great precipitation, losing seven killed, thirty horses, two shot guns, ten *machetes*, a box of powder and various other effects. The jurisdiction of Cobre is adjoining that of Santiago de Cuba, and the presence of a rebel force of 200 men proves that Valmaseda's assertion that the country is completely pacified, will hardly hold water.

Quesada, Santa Lucia and Cespedes, with forces amounting in the aggregate to 12,000 men, exclusive of the various guerrilla parties of 200 to 300 men who overrun the country, are distributed variously at Libanicu, Quemado, and toward the famous Sierra de Cubitas, but in easy supporting distance of each other; the revolution showing a decided tendency to travel westward. At present the insurgents of Puerto Principe are threatening the Spanish communication between the latter place and Neuvitas, their base of supplies. Movements of importance seem to be suspended on either side, owing to the recent rains and the impassable state of the roads.

Various skirmishes occur, however, between the guerrilla parties of both armies, in which very little is accomplished, save proving the superiority of the Spaniards as soldiers over the insurgents, three-fifths of whom are negroes and mulattoes.

INSECURITY OF REBEL MAILS.

The telegraph will have already informed you of the capture of a Cuban mail which came by the *Morro Castle*, from New-York, and was intended for the nomadic Government of Cespedes and Aguilera, and said to contain dispatches of importance. It appears that the authorities here were aware of its arrival, but said nothing about it, allowing it to pass through without molestation until aboard the steamer *Villa Clara*, on her route to Trinidad. The correspondence was concealed in some boxes of cigars, and was taken possession of by Montanis, Lieutenant-Governor of Santa Cruz. Two young men, Mendibil and Quintero, have been arrested as being implicated in the forwarding this correspondence, and will doubtless be dealt with severely. The "*Junta Cubana*" of New-York had better be a little more circumspect in the transmission of their official documents, as the capture of what was only intended for the private ears of the "*Mambises*" alone, may prove rather detrimental to their cause, and of great service to their deadly enemies, the "*Gorriones*."

THE TORCH IN CINCO VILLAS.

The example set by the Government of Cespedes in burning Bayamo is being generally emulated by the subordinate leaders of the insurrection throughout the territory where they have obtained a foothold. The charred ruins of sugar and coffee plantations mark the path of the revolution wherever it has held sway, and Vega Alta, Hallagan and Cubano have been followed by the burning of the estates named below:

Three houses belonging to Raphael de Aquila, of Malezas, with all they contained, value $5,000; V. P. Saavedra, two estates, value $6,000; Jose Perez, two estates, value $10,000; Isidro Masa, stores of Paso Real en Sagua la Chica, value $7,000; Jesus Gonzalez and brother, Calabazar, property amounting to $7,000, followed by many others which space forbids detailing more minutely. QUASIMODO.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Reorganization of the Allied Army by Count d'Eu—The Situation—Movements of Lopez—News from McMahon—Popularity of Viscount d'Herval.

Rio (June 8) Correspondence Morning Herald.

The news by this mail corroborates fully my last letter referring to the activity and energy displayed by Count d'Eu in the reorganization of the Allied armies, and to an early general advance toward the position of Escurra. Intelligence has now reached this town up to the 24th of May, that the division of General Meuna Barreto, which forms the right, advancing by San Lourenas and Capiata, had occupied Ita. Count d'Eu, at the head of the First Corps, comprising also the Paraguayan Legion, established his headquarters at Pirayu that day, the enemy having retired before him from Patinocué, their advanced post on the railway to Villa Rica, after a skirmish, in which they lost twenty-one dead and wounded. Those lines had been fortified, chains and ropes being crossed to embarrass the movements of the cavalry. Notwithstanding the rains Colonel Deodero would proceed the next day to Jaquaral, and nothing would detain the Prince from pursuing the withdrawing enemy.

Colonel Bueno, commanding the expeditionary corps in the rich district of Rozario, where Lopez's family have their estates, reports that the country is free from the enemy as far as the Jejui, Captain Barbed having acted on that river with two monitors and two steam launches. They ascended the river above Porto de San Pedro, and received on board some families and a few deserters. At that point he met General Camara, with further reinforcement, and was operating from the northwest against Lopez's right flank and rear. A detached squadron from this corps had a hot encounter with the enemy, who resisted stubbornly, but had at last to give way. A Captain and sixteen privates were made prisoners. Previous to the general movement, a corps commanded by Colonel Coronad, attacked, on the 15th, after a a round march of many miles, the foundry and arsenals of Lopez at Ibicuhy, which lies at no great distance from Escurra, and about forty leagues from Ascunsion. After one hour's desperate fighting with the garrison, composed of 421 men and four officers, he succeeded in capturing the place, the commander (Captain Julian Insfran,) two officers and 53 privates, and released 87 allied and nine Paraguayan prisoners, besides bringing off 200 families and 100 head of cattle. All the workmen of the arsenal surrendered. He destroyed all the guns, arms, ammunition, machines, and blew up the place; after that he shot the commander, in reprisal of the abominable treatment he had given the prisoners, and of the atrocities committed a few days ago on the families. Among the mentioned prisoners, about forty were going to be shot, by order of that man, at the commencement of the action, but, most fortunately, Lieutenant Cacerfs, charged with the execution of that order, refused to comply with it, moved by a feeling of humanity, which saved afterward his own life. This effected, a body of cavalry, dispatched also at a right time for the purpose, protected the return of the bold expedition of Colonel Coronad, with the liberated people.

In the Upper Parana the gunboats had been engaged in destroying any Paraguayan fortifications as far as Itapua. A force of about 100 men had been driven away, and some arms, ammunition and tools captured. General Portinho continues his march from the South, *i. e.*, from Villa Rica, to meet with the centre of the Allied forces at the camp of the Ex-Dictator. This gives an insight of the general plan of the new campaign. One of the great difficulties lies in the necessity of keeping always free communication with the advancing forces to maintain and guard the railway for an extent of not less than ten to twelve leagues, and to bring together the required number of horses and mules for the conveyance of ammunition and food which is nowhere to be got. Vast fields, cut in every direction by streams, marshy grounds and swamps, the entire absence of a practicable road, and much less any strategical roads, as over all Europe, nearly strip the railway of the necessary protection, and leave the rails at the mercy of Paraguayans better acquainted with the locality.

Count d'Eu allowed the United States Admiral, Davis, to send two of his officers to the enemy's lines, in order to communicate with the American Minister, McMahon, who is staying with Lopez, and at the same time Captain Parsons, of her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Beacon*, was also permitted to go to the advanced lines of Lopez. This took place on the 11th May, Count d'Eu having courteously granted an escort of two companies of cavalry. On their arrival at the advanced posts of the enemy, carrying with them their respective flags, the Paraguayan guard permitted the American officers to enter the camp but refused the same to the English officer, unless he declared his purpose to be merely to visit General McMahon. At this unexpected decision Captain Parsons, considering this to be a decided insult to the British flag, declined going further and returned to the Brasilian camp, while the two American officers were admitted into Lopez's camp, from which they returned on the 14th. Count d'Eu then sent a letter from Captain Parsons to General McMahon, requesting him to take under his protection the Englishmen in Lopez's power. General McMahon having, as it is generally believed, received on that occasion orders from Washington to retire from Paraguay, being recalled from his diplomatic position near Lopez, was hourly expected on his way home, not unlikely bringing in his company the ex-Dictator, who is said to be ailing, and wanting a cure in some German watering-place.

In reference to Lopez leaving Paraguay, there are rumors afloat, coming from all quarters. One of the most serious is to be met with in the *Journal de Commercio*, a publication of the highest character, which has the following:

"At the last hour we received a letter, stating: 'I have just now been informed, with much certainty, that, through the correspondence sent lately by General McMahon to the United States Minister at Buenos Ayres, Lopez intends to quit Paraguay under insignificant conditions, leaving to the allies themselves the task of carrying out the stipulations of the treaty of alliance. I trust in this news, but it is very confidential, and I believe very few are acquainted with it.'"

On his way to Paraguay Viscount d'Herval met, at Buenos Ayres, with an enthusiastic reception from the Argentine Government. Desirous to give a public demonstration of the sympathy the General enjoys in the Plate, President Sarmiento ordered a guard of honor, with a band, to be posted on the pier, and sent one of his principal aid-de-camps to compliment and convey the General in a state coach to the place of Baron de Mana, where he had preferred staying. Of course there was also a considerable crowd, who cheered most enthusiastically the brave Ozorio, and made him show himself repeatedly on the balcony. In returning to reassume the command of his division Viscount d'Herval proves once more his admirable energy as a soldier and his devotedness to the wishes of the Emperor. He has not quite recovered yet from the wounds received at Villeta, his face being still much inflamed, and one of the wounds requiring a careful treatment. Nevertheless, the Viscount reported himself ready for active service, and proceeded at once to headquarters.

The Forgery in Madison County, N. Y.—A Methodist Clergyman Implicated and Under Arrest.

From the Utica Herald.

Rome, Saturday, July 17, 1869.

About a week or ten days ago, a draft of $5,000, purporting to be drawn by the bank in Chittenango on a bank in New-York City, to the order of G. D. Greenleaf, was presented at the latter bank for payment. The presenter of the draft claimed to be the Mr. Greenleaf to whom the draft was made payable, but as the teller asked him to procure some one who could identify him as the one, he started out for that purpose. For a fuller understanding of the matter, it is proper here to state that there is a Rev. G. D. Greenleaf, a Methodist minister of the Central New-York Conference, located at Lee Centre, in this county. The presenter of the draft claimed to be that person, and called on Dr. Thomas Carleton, a wealthy man and agent of the Methodist Book Concern in that city and a prominent and well-known Methodist. Mr. Carleton happened to be out when the man called, but a clerk of his, who knew there was such a minister as Rev. G. D. Greenleaf, and supposed, without much reflection or thought, that this man was that Greenleaf, wrote on a slip of paper and handed it to the man to take to the bank, stating that the bearer was the one to whose order the draft was made payable. With this identification he started again for the bank, but the teller still refused to part with the money unless some one he knew came in person to identify the man or indorsed the draft. The bearer again went back to Mr. Carleton's office, who by this time had returned, and hearing the story, and after talking pretty ugly with the man, was well satisfied in his own mind that he was the J. D. Greenleaf, and without hesitation indorsed his own name upon the draft. With this indorsement the man had no trouble in getting the funds at the bank, which he did by taking $1,000 in currency and $4,000 in Government bonds. The draft was sent up to the Chittenango Bank in the usual course of business, and was there pronounced a forgery. This, of course, created a stir among the interested parties in New-York City, and on Friday or Saturday of last week the teller of the bank, the Sheriff of New-York City and the clerk of Mr. Carleton came to this place on their way to Lee Centre to see Mr. Greenleaf and ascertain whether he was connected with this matter. As the parties got off the cars here, a young man got on the train going west whom the teller saw, and said at once: "That is the man," and went up and said to him, "how are you, Mr. Greenleaf?" The man turned around and coolly and unconcernedly replied: "You are mistaken, that is not my name." The three went to Lee Centre, and called on Rev. Mr. Greenleaf there, and very soon satisfied themselves he was not the man they were after; they then returned to New-York City. In the course of a day or so the parties, with Mr. Carleton, all went to Chittenango, and there by inquiry, suspicion and circumstances were led to the belief that a Rev. Mr. Mitchell, a Methodist minister of the above Conference, located in that village, was the guilty party. He was stricken with paralysis the same night he left here on the train, as before narrated, and was sick abed and unable to sit up when called upon by the New-York parties. He positively, yet coolly and calmly, denied all knowledge of the matter, denied being in New-York City, and asserted his innocence in a passionless manner, although Mr. Carleton, the teller and the clerk were positive he was the man, and so told him, and as they, it is said, are ready to verify. Mr. Mitchell was placed under arrest, and so remains, as he is yet on a sick bed, and thus the matter stands, so far as the writer hereof is informed. It is further stated that Mr. Mitchell was at the Central Bank in Rome, on Friday or Saturday of last week, negotiating for the purchase of Midland Town Railroad bonds, and stating that he had $4,000 of Government bonds, which he wished to exchange for town bonds.

A New-York Girl Poisons Herself in Detroit with Laudanum.

From the Detroit Tribune, July 17.

Yesterday Miss Anne Bradley, a young woman from Ogdensburg, N. Y., committed suicide by taking laudanum, at the boarding-house of H. B. Person, No. 83 Congress-street, where she had been stopping for some time. The deceased, about three years since, came to Detroit, and has been working for Messrs. Manchester & Bristol, making vests for that firm. While here she formed the acquaintance of Archibald Glass, and subsequently claimed that he engaged to make her his wife. He refused to marry her, and several months since she commenced proceedings against him in the Wayne Circuit Court for breach of promise and seduction, fixing her damages at $10,000 in each case. Glass was arrested and gave bail.

Since that time overtures of settlement have frequently been made, and considered by counsel on both sides, and the cases remained in abeyance until Thursday, when a compromise was effected, the defendant paying her $100. Previous to this time she had exhibited signs of temporary insanity, and occasionally acted very wildly, threatening to take the lives of different parties. After receiving the money on Thursday forenoon she went to her boarding-house, and commenced making deliberate arrangements for taking her own life. She divided the money up in parcels for the benefit of her creditors, wrote several letters, collected her clothing, and performed some other little duties. In the evening she purchased a revolver at Smit's pawn-shop, and also procured a phial of laudanum. She requested Mr. Smit to load the revolver for her, but he put in several cartidge shells only.

Yesterday morning she was quite ill, and a physician was sent for, who administered some medicine, and gave directions to Mrs. Person as to what was to be done. At noon the deceased did not come down to her dinner, and about 1 o'clock her chamber was forcibly entered, and then she was nearly dead. About an hour afterward she expired. The revolver laid upon the table, but whether an attempt had been made to fire it could not be ascertained. Everything in the room was in perfect order. The bed was draped in mourning, and upon a table laid several bills for money due, with the amounts fastened to each. There were also several letters relative to the disposition of money and her effects.

The deceased was about 30 years old. Her parents are dead, but she has one uncle living in Ogdensburg, and another living eleven miles from that city down the river.

Pardoned.—Some weeks since a case, somewhat similar to that of Hester Vaughan, occurred in Maine. The girl, Henrietta York, after being deserted by her seducer, and ignorant of the State law in such cases made and provided, concealed both the birth and subsequent death of her child from the authorities; and for this concealment she was tried, convicted, and condemned to nine months' imprisonment. The case excited considerable interest, and the apparent harshness of a law which thus deals with its victim was much commented upon. A dispatch from Augusta states that the Governor and Council, after a full consideration of the facts in the case, have pardoned Miss York.

STREET WAIFS.

Crime and Suffering Among Street Children—The Remedies.

Every year the unhappy condition of our street children calls forth new compassion and suggests new remedies. By the inevitable law of chances, each year throws a fresh multitude of orphans or homeless and outcast boys and girls on the streets. The effect of accident is increased by the ignorance and poverty of our foreign masses; and each succeeding season sees a fresh procession of unhappy, houseless little creatures defiling through the lanes, alley-ways and avenues of the City. Strangers meeting such crowds of half-clad, ragged, vagrant, hungry-looking children, peddling or street-sweeping, or pitching pennies or selling papers or blackening boots, might readily suppose that this unfortunate class was mostly left to itself, and that very little was really being done for it. The very contrary, however, is the fact. So ample now are the provisions in this City for private charity that no deserved lad or orphan girl need be for a night without a bed or food or shelter, and every one of whatever race, creed or color can, if he will, have education, moral instruction and even work and a home provided for him.

Thus, in almost every poor quarter of the City, there are now lodging-houses for street-wandering children, which not only give shelter and food, but which provide school instruction, moral teaching and a chance for labor and a permanent home, and by means of many ingenious devices, seek in various ways to promote economy, independence and honesty among the lads, and to make the girls good servants or industrious women.

Some *twelve thousand* different boys and girls pass through these charitable institutions in the course of the year.

In addition to these houses with their schools, chapels, gymnasiums, and other means of improvement, are now throughout the City numbers of "industrial schools" for the poorest children, where, however, the scholars are mainly very destitute little girls. Here, as is well known, the children are instructed in common school branches and in some industrial branch, and are otherwise assisted.

Beside all these appliances, the agents of the "Children's Aid Society" are constantly seeking out the most deserted and exposed cases of abandoned children, and every fortnight are forwarding a company of these unfortunates to homes in the West. It may be confidently said that this single association has the appliances for reaching and improving every homeless child in New-York City. If our citizens would but trouble themselves sufficiently to ascertain the situation and working of its various quiet charities, they need never send away a begging or poor child unaided, and when they had assisted the little unfortunate, they would enjoy the satisfaction of having permanently aided him, while in ordinary street charities they can never be certain they are not doing as much injury as good.

It may be asked, "Why with all these charities is not the tide of childish misery diminished?"

In one direction it is arrested. The statistics of crime from the prisons show very clearly that the amount of extreme poverty, vagrancy and crime among *the girls* of the poor has sensibly diminished since the establishment of the industrial schools and similar agencies in their behalf. In regard to the boys, we can only say that the increase of crime and destitution among them has not at all been in proportion to the increase of population; and with the large numbers saved now, we can have some feeble appreciation of what would have been the juvenile crime and vagrancy in New-York, had these efforts not been made. One great obstacle to all these efforts in this City is, that there is *no legal control* over the class of street-children. There is, it is true, a "Truant law," but then most of these urchins have not even been to school, and cannot be called "truants;" or, if they have attended one, no officer could tell where. There are also "Vagrant laws;" but many of these lads are not strictly vagrants. They have an ostensible business, be it only the blackening of boots or sweeping of sidewalks or peddling papers; and they profess to sleep and live somewhere, either in a cellar or a sixpenny boarding-house or a Boys' Lodging-house. No Court could strictly hold or condemn them as vagrants; and our Judges, as might be expected, deal very leniently with them.

The Boston community, with characteristic intelligence, have hit upon an excellent device in this matter. A recent act of the Massachusetts Legislature requires that every boy or girl engaged in street trades should have *a license*, and if he be found without one he can be summarily arrested by the Police. No license is given out unless the child can show a certificate that he is attending some school, newsboys' or other, for three hours each day. This license, we suppose, is renewed after every short period. By this mode the authorities and the educational bodies keep a control over every little newsboy or peddler or bootblack. It is for the interest of the State that every poor child should be educated, and that none should grow up as idlers or beggars or vagabonds. This law secures this. There is no hardship in it, and therefore the Courts will execute it and the poor not oppose it. Every street child is thus forced to school, and the *bonâ fide* vagrants are arrested. Such a law in New-York would be an untold blessing, and would bring all the juvenile street trades under Police control. The lads who pitch pennies all day in front of the Court-house and blacken a few pairs of boots, and thus grow up as vagabonds, would then be compelled to go to school or be sent to the Island. The little girls who are ruining themselves so early by peddling flowers o' nights or selling newspapers, would then be forced to be under discipline at least for three hours every day. The runaways and truants would then speedily be detected, and *law* control this wild process of juvenile crime and vagrancy.

What has been done, shows what can yet be accomplished to a far greater degree in New-York, if our whole community resolve to unite every effort to put an end to crime and misery among children.

C. L. B.,

Children's Aid Society, 19 East Fourth-street.

JULY 14, 1869.

A Ghost Story.

From the Quebec Chronicle, July 17.

Quebec, old-fashioned Quebec, as we are often styled, can at last boast of having a ghost of its own—our own private property. A number of people of both sexes congregated about the door of a house in Church-street, St. Roch's, where they remained during the entire day, Thursday, gossiping and talking about the mysterious appearance of a ghost. The inmates of the house, respectable people, state that about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, they heard—distinctly heard—a rapid succession of blows upon the windows, as if some person or persons outside had thrown sand or gravel against the panes. Suspecting the *gamins* of the street to be the parties guilty of this freak, or game, they put out the lights, and laid in ambush for their reappearance. The same noises were shortly after repeated in rapid succession: but this time in the front and rear, without any apparent cause presenting itself. The most mysterious part of this local legend, however, remains untold. A young girl, acting as a servant in the house, went into the yard for the purpose of hanging up some pieces of linen to dry. While in the performance of this innocent domestic duty, she felt something warm trickling down her face. Upon inspection, it was supposed to be blood, but upon a microscopic test being applied, and from the brightness of the color of the liquid, the general impression is that it is not blood, more particularly as no trace of water can be found in it. The young girl, says the originator of this story, washed the spots of blood from her face, but they reappeared a short time afterward. Let it be remarked that no wound has so far been seen from which the issue of blood can be traced.

AFFAIRS IN SIAM.

Death of the King—Elephant Hunts—Missionary Life—Buddhist Temples—A Visit to the Palace—Idols—Chamber of Death—Domestic Pets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BANGKOK, Tuesday, April 20, 1869.

Having already given you a sketch of our entrance into Bangkok and our reception by the King, I will now proceed to note some details of Siamese life.

Bangkok at first view disappointed me. I had a vague expectation of beholding an Oriental Venice, but the foliage is so dense as to utterly conceal the city, and one only sees small houses skirting each side of the river. These houses, which belong to the natives, are built of bamboo, and in many cases project into the water, and are raised on bamboo foundations. All communication with these dwellings, which are about thirty feet apart, is carried on by means of boats. Each has a verandah in front, where one may see the family sitting in the evening to enjoy the cool breeze, while the children are playing on the floor. For seven miles this is the water view of Bangkok, and from this it receives its name, which means the floating city. Amid the foliage you may catch here and there a glimpse of a tall and graceful minaret, a temple, or some other public edifices which occasionally stand on the river banks. The river was filled with shipping, both native and foreign, while great numbers of canoes, long, narrow and rapid, glide among the large craft, propelled by a single oar, after the fashion of the American savages. From the river canals penetrate in all directions throughout the city, and as there is but one road, and that a very short one of recent construction, the traveler is compelled to go by water. Those boats which seek foreign patronage have an awning, and are propelled by four dark-skinned Siamese, who stand up, and, instead of pulling the oar, push against it. The intense heat rendered it extremely unpleasant to move even by water, except early in the morning and late in the evening. Our boatmen were noble-looking fellows, exhibiting a magnificent development of muscle, and, indeed, the Siamese, both male and female, are finely formed. It is a very pretty sight, these boats' crews, without the protection of even a hat, bending on their oars, and driving their canoes rapidly beneath the fiery beams of the noonday sun. The Siamese wear very little clothing, but just now both sexes and all classes have their heads shaved, as a token of respect for the late King, whose remains are now lying in state.

In due time the Prime Minister arranged a visit to the first King, for in this country royalty is of a dual nature, and each King has a palace of his own. It is supposed, however, that King number two has but little to do with the affairs of the Government. The present brace of Kings are young men recently come to the throne, and are cousins. Of this reception I have already given an account.

AN ELEPHANT HUNT.

It was followed by the offer of the royal yacht to our party to sail up the river to the old city of Aynuthia, to witness an elephant hunt. These hunts are annual occurrences, and in this manner the royal stud is replenished. There are about seventy wild elephants in the herd in the vicinity of Aynuthia, and twice as many tame ones. A few days before the appointed time hunters, assisted by the tame animals, beat up the forests and gradually drive the wild elephants into a large inclosure. The Prime Minister having selected an animal the keeper, with the further assistance of the tame ones, nooses the victim about the leg, which he ingeniously repeats until three of his legs are fastened to large posts. The rest of the wild herd is then driven back to the forest, and the victim disciplined to a state of quietude and then removed. This being done, the wild herd is again driven in and another captured, and thus one at a time the animals are caught and tamed until the desired number is reached. The tame elephants exhibit great sagacity in pushing along the captured animal and subduing his will until all his movements are under their control. Their assistance is much needed, for the prisoner roars fearfully and tears up the earth, laying about him with his trunk and making violent efforts to escape, which affords great excitement to the spectators—a term which includes not only the royal party, but also thousands of the people. At the hunt referred to, seven elephants were taken, and the rest then returned to their native jungle. In Siam the elephant, like everything else, belongs to the King, and on this account no one is allowed to kill them; hence there is no danger of their becoming extinct, as in Ceylon, where they are slain for their ivory, and sometimes for the mere sport of a great hunt. The Siamese flag bears a white elephant on a red field, and the latter is a sacred animal, as well as an emblem of royalty.

MISSIONARY LIFE.

I called subsequently on Dr. DEANE, who has been in the missionary work for more than thirty years. His family consists of himself and wife and a Miss FIELD, who is a highly-gifted young lady and is likewise engaged in missionary duty. Returning to our hotel at sunset, which is the most agreeable part of the day to be on the river, I saw a number of long, narrow canoes plying up and down, each containing one or two persons dressed in yellow robes. These persons were Buddhist priests, who were on their rounds, picking up their stipend of rice which the people bring out at this time. Night came on, and we sat on the verandah enjoying the cool air of evening, while the moon gave us a radiance, by which one might easily read, and threw magic lustre on a grove of betel palms. A beautiful thing is that betel palm, and doubly so when viewed by moonlight. Its stem, which has no branches, shoots upward with exquisite symmetry and grace to a height varying from fifty to one hundred feet and then bursts into a broad feathery plume of leaves, which waves proudly over all other foliage. It is, however, not only the most beautiful feature in a tropical landscape, but has an importance of another character, for it produces the betel nut, which in the East is used by both sexes and by all classes as we use tobacco. The Malay, the Chinese, and the Cochin Chinese, as well as the Siamese find a chewer's solace in the betel nut. Thus I enjoyed the glories of a Siamese evening, being clad like the rest of the group in the pogamma or Summer dress of the Chinese, which all foreigners adopt as an evening costume. It consists of a loose sack of white muslin or silk, and pants of the same material several times larger than a close fit.

A VISIT TO THE TEMPLES.

The next morning, at 5, I started, in company with Miss FIELD and Miss BRADLEY, to see some of the *merabilia* of the place. The lady last mentioned is about sixteen, and is a native of Siam. She has never been out of this Kingdom, and speaks Siamese better than English. Two others of her father's family accompanied us. Our boatmen pulled along the canal to the first point of interest, "Wat Secate," or, as the English call it, the Tower of Babel. "Wat" means temple, and Wat Secate is a huge pile of brick, outside of which a narrow path winds to the summit, which is capped by a glittering minaret. The ascent afforded a fine view of the city, which resembled a vast forest, amid which one could discern diminutive habitations widely scattered, while here and there towered up a white-spired pagoda or glittering temple. Near by is the place where the bodies of certain criminals are thrown to be devoured by wild beasts and vultures, and several of the last-mentioned birds were circling lazily around as though on the lookout for a repast. This tower of Babel derives its name, I presume, from the shape and method of ascent. Having finished this place, we again took boat and were propelled rapidly across the river to the steps leading to "Wat Cheang." This pagoda presents a magnificent appearance when viewed from a distance, and one beholds a lofty and many-sided tower, glittering with what seems to be gold and jewels. A close inspection, however, reveals the fact that these ornaments are only colored glass, but it also brings before the eye a number of figures standing in niches. The main tower is surrounded by several small temples and also by solitary towers, all of them so adorned by tinsel as at a distance to glitter with almost marvelous effect. The doors of some of these edifices were guarded by huge monsters in stone or in stucco, while stone effigies of men and of animals are scattered beneath broad spreading trees. I was tempted to ascend the main pagoda, whose summit afforded another glimpse of the great city, but it hardly paid for the effort. In one of the smaller buildings I picked up several small slips of bamboo tied together in rude book form, on which were written in the Pali tongue some of the sacred teachings of Buddha, whose morals have unfortunately but little effect on the public character. Having finished "Wat Cheang," we visited other "Wats," until I became thoroughly weary of sight-seeing. It was an incessant walk from one temple to another, each of which exhibited the same ugly-faced Buddha, sitting cross-legged in gilt, and surrounded by a number of minor deities as dull-eyed as himself. Some of the apartments in these temples were of small size, with the predominate idol pedestaled in one end, and the walls covered with rude frescoes, while others were of spacious dimensions, with groined ceiling, and exhibited the deity magnificently enshrined beneath a sacred canopy. In one of the largest temples we saw an image of Buddha, one hundred and forty feet in height. The deity is reclining on his elbow, and his head is nearly thirty feet above the floor. The roof of this temple, which is larger than that of Trinity Church, (New-York,) is supported by a double row of columns. The image has large and uncouth feet, whose soles are graced by figures in mosaic and mother-of-pearl, some of which are very beautiful, and represent animals, flowers and fruits, for it is said that when Buddha was on earth all these things sprang up in his footsteps. This image is a huge and unsightly affair, and although expensively gilded, it loses all interest when one learns that it is made of bricks and mortar. The surrounding walls are ornamented with figures of nondescript animals, such as horses with the heads of cocks, and birds with elephants' trunks. These figures are brought out on state occasions and carried in procession. From this place we soon departed, and as we passed the landing our boatmen prostrated themselves, according to the custom. We then walked up to a large barn and saw our first elephant on native ground. He was a huge fellow, with placid eyes and flapping ears, and devoured his pile of grass with a philosophic contentment, occasionally casting contemptuous glances at his companion, a stupid-looking rhinoceros shorn of his horn. As he was not completely tame, the keeper advised us to maintain a safe distance, and this fact gave an additional interest to his majestic presence.

AN EXECUTION.

About noon, the same day, some of our party made a rush to witness a public execution. A Chinaman was to be beheaded for theft and murder, and the news created no little excitement. The day was fearfully hot, and they struggled up a narrow canal and then footed it across a well-parched field, which radiated heat like an oven. The scene of punishment was a wild spot near a grove, where a large crowd waited for the thrilling spectacle. Two executioners were in service, and each struck the victim's neck with his sword. The first skillfully avoided a complete decapitation, leaving this for his associate. They never separate the head at a single blow because of the superstitious fear that insanity would be their penalty. Indeed, there is a holy horror connected with the death penalty, and after it has been enforced the executioners immediately repair to some temple, and are not only shrived, but are sprinkled with holy water to prevent the dead from haunting them.

DOMESTIC ANNOYANCES.

America is at present represented solely by missionaries. Some of the number, however, though of American parentage were natives of Siam and had never been out of the Kingdom. Our conversation was accompanied by the song of the cricket; other visitors soon appeared in the shape of curious bugs and insects, which crawled on the ceiling, while occasionally great lizards displayed themselves on the walls and inflated themselves with windy dignity. The latter utters a peculiar note, "Took-kay," from which it takes its name. These reptiles are from six to eight inches long and are beautifully mottled, and it is quite amusing to see them run over the ceiling in pursuit of flies. In addition to the "Took-kay," centipedes and scorpions creep into one's bed, or nestle in one's boots or hat, while at high water serpents of threatening size find refuge in human dwellings. Dr. HOUSE once shot a huge boa which was hanging on one of his trees, and it is no doubt to escape this danger that in the East the first story of a house is not inhabited.

VISIT TO THE PALACE.

One afternoon, N. A. WATT, nephew of the Prime Minister, sent two royal barges to our hotel and took a party of us to see the palace. These royal barges are objects of interest. They are long and of gondola shape, with a small house in which for lack of seats one must recline on the floor; a little window on each side is hung with silk, which is yellow if the passenger be a Prince. A double row of paddlers, from fourteen to twenty in number, in red jackets and straw hats propel the boat. We reached the water front and ascended the steps with N. A. WATT as our guide, while the boatmen prostrated themselves as is always done when they approach any place sacred to royalty. We passed through heavy gateways separated by short distances, and entered the precincts of royalty. It resembled an immense templed inclosure, the ground being paved with granite squares. Pagodas and temples in every direction glittered in the sunlight, while slender minarets shot their white spires heavenward until they were lost in needle-point terminations. As to conveying a correct idea of what I saw, that seems almost impossible. For an hour I reveled in all the magnificence that could gladden an Oriental despot. Gold, silver, emeralds, carbuncles, and even diamonds glittered on every side until my brain was almost weary of the magnificent sight.

We entered a splendid temple, heavily ornate, externally, with golden tracery and covered with bas reliefs. It is called the Emerald Temple, and is where the King worships. The Emerald Buddha sat in exalted state on a gorgeously-decorated shrine, surrounded by the symbolical vessels of this false religion, and the trophies of victories, whose number was surprising. The idol was of small size, but is cut, at least such is the statement, from a solid jewel, its eyes being formed of diamonds of untold value. The shrine is surrounded by statuary of European workmanship, and its corners are graced by suppliant figures, their faces turned inward toward the emerald deity. Its whole appearance resembles a pyramid, with the idol at the summit. The effect is heightened by the artistic style of the surroundings. A dim light creeps through two or three half-opened shutters, and is barely sufficient to reveal the front, while the rear is left in darkness, amid whose shadows the diamond eyes sparkle with redoubled radiance. NA WATT fell prostrate before the image; then placing his hands above his head, he bowed thrice. His worship, however, seemed marred by the fact that he did not remove his cigarette from his mouth. But striking as was this spectacle, it was vastly exceeded in pomp by the chamber in which the dead King now lies in state. Indeed, I must confess that as I crossed the threshold I saw what language fails to describe. The dreams of Oriental magnificence, as given in Aladdin's view of the secret cave, are more than exceeded by the scene to which I refer.

THE CHAMBER OF DEATH.

We entered a vaulted room of great height and vast extent, with frescoed ceiling, in whose centre stood a magnificent throne, over which hung a canopy of golden-colored silk, while on either side appeared the five-storied umbrella, closed, which is symbolic of authority. On the right there sat, upon a dais or stage, several priests clad in long yellow robes, who were chaunting in melancholy monotone out of their Pali, or sacred book. This chaunt ceases not day or night, and one relay after another takes up the service, which will be continued until the ten thousand priests in Bankok shall have assisted in it. At one end of the room hung a damask curtain, within which our guide disappeared, and then returned to bid us follow. A few steps brought us into a small room, through whose opened windows a gentle breeze was playing. In the centre stood a draped stage or catafalque, surmounted by a golden urn, which contains the remains of the late King. He died last November, and now awaits incremation. Several attendants, among whom was our guide, NA WATT, were sitting down on the floor in worshipful attitude, and whenever they moved they crawled on hands and knees. Indeed, the highest courtier and even the Prime Minister, who is now virtually Regent, never enters the room save in the last mentioned attitude. NA WATT told me to remain standing, as in the presence of the Emperor of Japan, where all others knelt, foreigners remained erect; so here I was not required to forego our native independence. Around the base of the catafalque were arranged the utensils of the late King, and again I beheld an amazing exhibition of Oriental magnificence. There was a golden betel box, six inches square, studded with diamonds, the centre of whose cover was ornamented by a diamond whose size was equal to that of a large acorn. This was surrounded by several rows of emeralds and amethysts. There were other boxes of similar character and ornament, and also dishes and various implements, all of solid gold, in addition to which were several shell combs sparkling with diamonds, emeralds, sapphires and rubies. Near by was an immense carbuncle blazing with ineffable radiance, while lesser jewels arranged in circles shot streams of glory into the beholder's eye. The urn itself was studded with blazing jewels. A penetrating perfume arose from dishes of tube roses and lilies, and filled the room with its fragrance. The priests continued their chaunting, during which a half-naked native draped the urn with festoons of white silk, and as this act was finished I retired from the scene, accompanied by NA WATT, who previously prostrated himself thrice before the remains.

THE ROYAL RECEPTION HALL.

This was our next object of interest, and we beheld in its centre a throne of European style, while at the entrance stood a stuffed lion of great naturalness, and a brace of immense elephant tusks. The floor was covered with a Brussels carpet, and the walls were hung with various portraits, among which were one of WASHINGTON and another of FRANKLIN PIERCE. I cannot account for the appearance of the latter gentleman, except by the fact that it was during his administration that our nation formed its present treaty with Siam. Entering once more the grounds, I noticed several jutting windows, from which the King is wont to step when about to mount the royal elephant on state occasions. There are several of these animals ready for use, including the famous white one. I had often heard of the white elephant, and my surprise may be imagined when, instead of the expected hue, I saw merely a light-brown hide, with a little mottled and gray on the brow, and with the eyes of an Albino. Such is the white elephant which the Siamese worship and which enjoys royal state, being honored by his attendants as though he were a king. The Prime Minister of the King, as a term of rank, enjoys the title of "Keeper of the Royal Elephant." In one of the stables near by I saw a white monkey with a strange-looking gray beard. He was in my view a great curiosity, and, unlike the elephant, was perfectly blanched. As our party passed out of the royal precincts we saw several elephant stables, one of which contained three enormous specimens.

SERVICE AT THE MISSIONARY CHAPEL.

One Sabbath I accompanied Dr. DEANE to his chapel at the Bazaar, and found about fifty hearers. The whole service was in the Chinese tongue, which is largely used here; but though the language was strange, the hymns were set to tunes of the most familiar and delightful character. After the close of the service some of the converts came up and shook hands with our party, and then passed out. I subsequently attended the mission among the Siamese, where the services were conducted by a native preacher. He was formerly a Buddhist priest, and since his conversion, which took place nine years ago, has been faithful to his new profession. With this interview with the missionaries terminated a delightful experience of life in the Siamese capital.

MARTEL.

The President Invited to Visit Newburg.

From the Newburg Journal, July 17.

It will be seen by the following correspondence that the Committee of Invitation appointed to tender to the President the hospitalities of the city, have performed that duty. Should the President finally signify his acceptance of the invitation, our citizens generally will cheerfully unite with the Committee in doing the honors of the occasion:

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 6, 1869.

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

MR. PRESIDENT: At a meeting of the Common Council of the City of Newburg, held on the 17th day of June, 1869, the Mayor of the city reported to the Common Council that he, together with Hon. J. T. HEADLEY and Messrs. ALFRED POST and JAMES W. TAYLOR, had, at the request of citizens of Newburg, waited upon the President of the United States, at West Point, on the Saturday previous, and tendered him an invitation to visit Newburg and Washington's Headquarters, and that the President had stated that it was probable that he could accept the invitation sometime in the present month of July; and, therefore, the Common Council appointed the undersigned a Committee to invite the President to visit the City of Newburg, as the guest of the city on such day as would be most convenient to him. The undersigned, therefore, on behalf of the City of Newburg, most cordially invite your Excellency to visit our city, and to name a day when you will accept of our hospitality and visit the spot ever memorable in our country's history, where the Continental army was disbanded by our beloved WASHINGTON after, by their valor, they had established the fact of American Independence; and enjoy, for a brief season of respite from the toils of office, the beauties of our Highland scenery, already somewhat familiar to you as associated with your military education; and to receive our hearty assurances of support and encouragement in your efforts, so well and so successfully begun, to reconstruct and reestablish our beloved country upon the basis of national honor, coupled with the largest personal liberty.

We most respectfully request your Excellency to accept this invitation, and communicate the same to

Your obedient servants,

GEO. CLARK, Mayor.
ALEX. MCCANN, Alderman, First Ward.
WM. R. BROWN, Alderman, Second Ward.
J. J. S. MCCROSKERY, Alderman, Third Ward.
J. T. HEADLEY.
A. POST.
JAMES W. TAYLOR, Committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the President to thank you for your very cordial invitation to visit the City of Newburg, and to say that his engagements are such that it will be impossible for him to give you a definite reply at present. He expects, however, to visit your vicinity during the Summer, and will advise you if he can arrange to accept your invitation. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

HORACE PORTER, Secretary.

Hon. GEO. CLARK, Mayor, and others, Newburg, N. Y.

The Great Storm in Western Pennsylvania.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, July 17.

About 1 o'clock yesterday a heavy wind occurred, which was noticeable in the lower part of the city, but did no particular damage there. In Lawrenceville, and at other places up the Allegheny River, the effects of the gale were plainly visible. A portion of the roof of MCKIM'S distillery on Thirty-eighth street was blown off, and the buildings damaged to the amount of $300 or $400. Trees were torn up by the roots, and bricks from some of the chimneys in the vicinity were sent flying for several squares, although fortunately no person was seriously injured. For several miles up the Allegheny the effects of the tornado were indescribable. In the vicinity of Hammond Station, twelve miles out on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, fences were blown down, trees torn up by the roots, and shocks of wheat scattered about the fields in every direction. The roof of the new bath-house near the foot of Eighth-street was blown off, and one of the tugboats near by was loosened from its mooring and blown several squares up the river, but fortunately no serious damage was done. The sign of SCHMIDT & FRIDAY, wholesale liquor merchants, on Penn-street, near Canal, was blown down and shattered to splinters. Two men who were walking by saw the sign coming down and dodged, the sign falling between them, but fortunately injuring neither.

On Centre-avenue and in the upper portions of the city a number of chimneys were blown down and limbs of trees broken off, but fortunately no persons were seriously injured.

THE PRINCE AND THE ACTRESS.

A Romantic Tale of Courtship.

Paris (July 1) Correspondence Court Journal.

The announcement of the approaching recognition by the Imperial family of Austria of the marriage of Duke LOUIS of Bavaria with the beautiful Mlle. MENDEL, the actress, of Augsbourg, has given a new aim to the theatrical ambition of the ladies of the Paris boards. The visit about to be made by the Empress ELIZABETH to the beautiful castle of Lake Stahnberg, where the newly-married couple reside, has become the talk of every *foyer d'artistes* in Europe. They say in the *coulisses* here that Her Austrian Majesty was the great promoter of the marriage, the story connected with her brother's love and courtship being romantic enough to excite the strongest interest in her kind and womanly heart, and making it forgetful of all distinction of rank where an equal share of love and delicacy had been displayed by both the lovers. Mlle. MENDEL, who had preserved her reputation unsullied amid all the perils and temptations of a theatrical life, is considered as the most lovely woman in Germany, her beauty being of the true German type, of the peculiar fairness beheld in no other country—golden hair in soft silky masses, without the smallest tinge of auburn—pure gold—unburnished; a complexion delicate as the inner petals of the Bengal rose—pale pink, scarcely ever seen in nature and almost impossible to produce by artificial means; lips of the deepest carnation; teeth small and exquisitely white, and eyebrows of the darkest brown, with eyes of the deepest blue. All this made such an impression on the heart of Duke LOUIS that from the moment he first beheld her at the Munich Theatre he vowed himself to the worship of this one idol. But Mlle. MENDEL was valiant in defence of her reputation, and aware of the responsibility incurred by the possession of great talent, she resisted every overture, even that of marriage, on the part of the Duke, well knowing that it was out of his power to contract any alliance of the kind, as much was expected of him by his family. At that time Mlle. MENDEL was in the habit of wearing a velvet collar with a clasp ornamented by a single pearl of great value, which had been presented to her by the King of Saxony, and in order to quell all hope of success in the bosom of her royal admirer, she declared to him one day that she had made a vow to bestow her heart and hand on him alone who could match this single pearl with as many others as would form the whole necklace. The declaration was made laughingly, for the fair creature knew well enough the Duke, living fully up to his income, which was but mediocre for his rank, could never accomplish this Herculean task, and she laughed more merrily still when she beheld the disconsolate expression of his countenance at the announcement she had made. But soon afterward she heard that the Duke had sold his horses and broken up his establishment—gone to live in the strictest retirement in a small cottage belonging to his brother's park.

That very night, when about to place the velvet band upon her neck, she found, to her great surprise, that a second pearl had been added to the clasp. She knew well enough whence it came, and smiled sadly at the loss of labor she felt sure that Duke LOUIS was incurring for love's sake. By degrees the velvet band became covered with pearls, all of them as fine as the one bestowed by the King of Saxony, until one evening great was the rumor in Augsbourg. The fair MENDEL had been robbed; while on the stage, divested of all ornament, in the prison scene as *Bettina von Armstedt*, her dressing-room had been entered, and the velvet collar with its row of priceless pearls had disappeared from the toilet-table. The event was so terrible, her nerves so shaken, that in spite of the assurance of the Chief Police Magistrate, who happened to be in the theatre at the moment, that he was sure to find the thief in a very short time, for he had the clue already, poor Mlle. MENDEL was so overcome by grief that her memory failed her entirely, so that on returning to the stage not a word could she remember of her part! The audience waited for some time in astonishment at the silence maintained by the actress; the actress gazed at the audience in piteous embarrassment, until, by a sudden inspiration, and almost mechanically indeed, she remembered that she had the rehearsal copy of the play in the pocket of her apron. She drew it forth without hesitation, and began to read from it with the greatest self-possession imaginable. At first the audience knew not whether to laugh or be angry, but presently memory, pathos, forgetfulness of all but her art had returned to Mlle. MENDEL, and in the utterance of one of the most impassioned sentiments of her speech she flung the rehearsal copy into the orchestra, and went on with her part without pause or hesitation. The applause of the audience was so tremendous that one of the witnesses to the scene has told us that the great monster chandelier in the centre of the roof swung to and fro with the vibration. But on her return to her dressing-room the excitement proved too much, and she fainted away! On coming back to consciousness it was to find Duke LOUIS at her feet, and the head Commissaire standing by her side, bidding her take courage, for the pearls had been found. "Where are they?" exclaimed she. "Are you sure that none are missing? Have none been stolen?" Duke LOUIS then clasped round her neck the string of pearls, complete at last, no longer sewn on to the velvet band, but strung with symmetry and fastened with a diamond clasp. What more could be done by the devoted lover? He had spared neither pains nor sacrifice to attain his end, and Mlle. MENDEL consented to become his wife. The Empress of Austria appears to have been much moved by the story, and suggested the nomination of the bride elect to the title of Baroness DE WALLERSEE, which thus equalized the rank of the *fiancés*, and enabled them to marry without difficulty. They live the most retired life possible in their little château on Lake Stahnberg, where the Empress of Austria is about to visit them. They say that the Duchess LOUIS of Bavaria never puts off night or day the necklace of pearls, the clasp of which she has had riveted to her neck, and that in consequence of this peculiarity she is known all through the country round by the name of the Fairy Perlina, from the old German tale of the Magic Pearl.

Is Aerial Navigation Practicable?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent announcement from California that aerial navigation has been satisfactorily effected will not astonish those who are familiar with the mechanical principles involved, but it will probably lead those who implicitly rely on newspaper reports to expect much more than they will ever see realized.

There is no difficulty in floating in the atmosphere by means of a balloon, or in attaching to a balloon an engine of sufficient propulsive power to give it a respectable speed in a tranquil atmosphere. But the great practical difficulty in reference to aerial navigation, which enthusiasts continually forget, is the resisting power of the atmosphere. The railway car passes over a surface of iron, and is resisted only by friction; hence its speed may be as great as safety will allow; but the ship, instead of gliding over the surface of the water, is immersed in proportion to its weight, and hence meets a resistance which increases with the square of the velocity, and thus fixes a limit to speed which no possible accumulation of motive power can overcome, and which renders it impossible to travel against an adverse current of fifteen or twenty miles an hour.

When we would travel through the air we cannot pass over it like a rail car, nor float on it like a ship, but must be entirely immersed in it, and consequently at the mercy of the wind, as a submerged hogshead would be at the mercy of the waves. In moving against a high wind, the balloon would be as helpless as a steamboat attempting to ascend a cataract. Hence it is clear that if we use a balloon large enough to carry passengers profitably, we shall be compelled to float with the winds and capable of traveling only as they permit. Such traveling can be neither regular nor profitable. Even when we have a steady wind in one direction, it will not answer our purpose as it will forbid travel in the opposite course.

To make aerial navigation a matter of general utility, we must dispense with balloons partially or wholly, and if we use them, give them elongated cigar shape and rely upon our motive power like the birds. This motive power may be found in the steam engine, which when constructed of the best quality of steel, with a steam generator composed of delicate tubes, the metal less than the thirtieth of an inch in thickness, will yield a far greater power in proportion to its weight than can be exercised by any bird or quadruped. The enormous power which may be obtained in this way by high-pressure steam, has not attracted the attention from engineers which it deserves.

Although it is clear that the power of such an engine would be dynamically sufficient to hurl the engine and a few passengers through the air with terrific speed, it is not clear that it would be practically sufficient for useful purposes. The dynamic difficulty offered by the atmosphere is as serious a hindrance as the power of the winds. This difficulty arises from the yielding nature of the air and the difficulty of getting any efficient resistance to the wings or propellers that must be used. In steamboat navigation the same difficulty exists from the fact that the water does not firmly resist the paddles. The power is wasted on the yielding medium, and this loss, which is technically called "the slip," would be about eight hundred times greater in the atmosphere, from its greater lightness. We are not aware that any exact calculations have been made of the enormous waste of power in acting upon the atmosphere by any species of wings, nor has it ever been determined whether any arrangement of whirling or flapping propellers can be used without enormous additional waste of power from the nature of the apparatus.

With all these drawbacks, however, flying is still a mechanical possibility. It will not be necessary to drive the engine with guncotton or gunpowder, for high-pressure steam is sufficient, and engines may be built weighing less than one-fifth of the weight of the common high-pressure engine, and capable of flying until their fuel and water are exhausted, which would not be long. The principal difficulty remaining to be overcome is the practical arrangement of the propelling machinery or wings. When they shall have been properly effected we shall have aerial navigation in an available form for the transmission of the mails or other light parcels, and this may have been accomplished by the California inventor—if not, it soon will be by some one else. But we see no probability that aerial transportation can become a matter of any great practical value for the purposes of travel and trade. The speed of the rail car, and the still greater speed attainable in the pneumatic tube with perfect safety will be so much cheaper, safer, and more reliable for travel or freight as to reduce within narrow limits the utility of any flying machine, however attractive it may be to adventurous pleasure seekers.

THE KANSAS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Wreck of the Excursion Train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad—The Cause of the Accident—Full List of Killed and Wounded.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Republican, July 15.

Only a few days ago we published the names of a party of excursionists who had come from Cleveland, Indianapolis and other cities for the purpose of visiting the western portion of Kansas and enjoying a buffalo hunt. The party passed up the road Monday, and every account we received from them was that they were enjoying themselves very much, and had great success in killing buffalo. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the party passed Lawrence on their return, and were in the best of spirits, and highly pleased with their trip. Between 9 and 10 o'clock this community was thrown into a state of feverish excitement from a rumor that prevailed on the streets to the effect that the bridge over Wolf Creek, one mile east of Lenape, and nineteen miles east of Lawrence, had given away and precipitated the party into the stream, killing a number of them. A special train was immediately got in readiness, and, in company with many others, including a number of surgeons, we started for the scene of the disaster. To the train was attached a hospital car and a wreck car. The first intelligible account that we could get was when the train reached Stranger Station, about twelve miles from Lawrence, and some six or seven from the place where the accident occurred, and at that point we met cars returning with the wounded. Here the scene was exciting beyond description. Everybody was inquiring after some one whom they thought or knew to be with the excursionists. The truth, as well as could be hurriedly told, was soon known, and the wounded transferred to more comfortable quarters and brought to Lawrence, and every attention shown them that possibly could be.

The cause of the accident we get from members of the party, who all unite in declaring that no blame could be attached to the officers or managers of the Kansas Pacific Road, and that the accident was wholly unavoidable. The facts, as we gathered them, are that there had been a very heavy rain the previous night, which had raised Wolf Creek so much as to wash away the foundation of the railroad bridge crossing the same. This had been washed away only about fifteen minutes before the train reached the fatal spot, and the track was left to all appearances perfectly safe. The cars were running at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour; and as soon as the engine ran on the bridge, it immediately gave way, precipitating the former into the creek, and instantly killing the engineer and fireman. The Superintendent's car jumped across the creek, which was narrow, and was upset; the next car, known as the "Cleveland car," was completely wrecked, and is said to have been smashed into a thousand pieces. The palace car, a very fine and substantial one, turned completely over, but was not injured materially. Those on the train inform us that the wreck was the most complete they had witnessed in a long experience upon railroads, and the great wonder is that the loss of life was not frightful, and how any one escaped unhurt is a mystery; as it was, the greater portion of the party were more or less injured, most of them slightly. Those who could do so, immediately went to work to extricate the helpless, which was soon accomplished. They were put on cars and sent back to Stranger, where the special train received them. The following embraces a full list of casualties:

Killed.—E. LIBBY, the engineer, was instantly killed. When he discovered that his engine was going down, he whistled "down brakes," reversed it, and was killed at his post. He lived in Wyandotte, and leaves a wife and several children. The fireman, whose name we did not learn. He was, we are informed, a Swede, and had just been employed on the road. This was his first trip and, unfortunately, his last, for he was instantly killed when the engine broke through the culvert.

Wounded.—J. D. HERKIMER, General Superintendent of the St. Louis and Indianapolis Railroad, slightly, residence St. Louis; JAMES PERKINS, President of the Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio, wounds comparatively slight; FRANK FORD, of Cleveland, Chief Engineer of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road—he received an ugly wound on the head, and was otherwise injured; his wounds are serious, but not thought to be mortal; Mr. FLINT, of Cleveland, Superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road, slightly; LUCIEN HILLS, of the C. C. C. & I. Road, wounded about the head and otherwise injured, not dangerously; E. KING, Treasurer of the C. C. C. & I. Road, right arm fractured, resides at Indianapolis; JOHN C. NOYES, of St. Louis, General Freight Agent of the St. Louis and Indianapolis Road, badly, but not supposed to be fatally, injured; EBIN NOYES, of St. Louis, badly hurt; General CRUFT, of Terre Haute, Ind., and one of the editors of the Terre Haute *Express*, slightly injured about the head and shoulders; J. S. BEACH, banker, of Terre Haute, badly bruised and jarred; B. W. HANNA, of Terre Haute, attorney for the St. Louis and Indianapolis Road, left leg hurt and otherwise bruised; Wm. MACK, of Terre Haute, bad wound on nose and face; General COBURN, of Indianapolis, slightly injured; General BARNETT, of Cleveland, a very gallant artillery officer during the war, seriously injured, it is supposed internally, but of this it is not positively known; RODERICK KING, a boy about 12 years old, son of Mr. KING, of the C. C. C. and I. Road, slightly injured; JAMES BARNARD, conductor on the train, badly hurt; GEO. NOBLE, Assistant Superintendent Kansas Pacific Road, badly hurt about the head and shoulders, but it is thought not seriously; Colonel ANDERSON, Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Road, considerably bruised, but otherwise uninjured; JESSE ROBERTS, of Cleveland, Ohio, colored porter for the officers of the C. C. C. and I. Road, badly hurt; a brakesman, named BARNARD, probably fatally injured; CHARLES HICKEY, of Cleveland, slightly hurt; H. N. JOHNSON, of the Cleveland *Herald*, slight fracture of the arm; OSCAR TOWNSEND, Vice-President of the C. C. C. and I. Road, slightly hurt in the back; STEVE RUSSELL, porter at the Superintendent's office of the Kansas Pacific Road, badly injured; Gen. COBB, of Vincennes, Ind., slight injury near the left ankle; Professor WILBUR, of Indianapolis, slightly injured; Mrs. WILBUR somewhat scratched and jarred; E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road, considerably bruised, but he was very active in attending to the wants of the injured.

The officers of the Kansas Pacific Road left nothing undone that could be done to assist the wounded and alleviate their sufferings. Everything was provided for their comfort and care. A dispatch was forwarded to the city immediately after reaching Stranger Station, to have omnibuses and carriages at the depot to convey the wounded to the city, and every attention was shown them on the way to Lawrence. All of the injured were taken to the Eldridge House and to private houses in this city, and their wants all administered to by kind hands. General ANDERSON, although very much bruised, was untiring in his efforts in their behalf.

A Touching War Incident.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, at his Friday evening prayer meeting, related the following:

"Not long since I found myself at Cincinnati, with a little spare time, and I thought I would improve it by visiting some of the Southern battle fields and burial places. I first proceeded to Nashville. On going out to the Soldiers' Cemetery, I observed a man planting a flower over a grave. I approached him and asked if his son was buried there. 'No,' was the response. 'A son-in-law?' 'No.' 'A brother?' 'No.' 'A relative?' 'No.' 'Whose memory, then, do you cherish?' I ventured to ask. After delaying a moment, and putting down a small board which he had in his hand, he replied: 'Well, I will tell you. When the war broke out I lived in Illinois. I wanted to enlist, but I was poor, and had a large family of children depending on me for their daily bread. Finally, as the war continued, I was drafted. No draft money was given me; I was unable to procure a substitute, and made up my mind to go. After I had got everything in readiness and was just leaving to report for duty at the conscript camp, a young man whom I had known came to me and said: "You have a big family whom your wife cannot support while you are gone; I will go for you." In the battle of Chickamauga the poor fellow was dangerously wounded. Owing to BRAGG's offensive demonstrations on Chattanooga, he, along with others, was taken back to hospital at Nashville. After a lingering illness he died and was buried here. Ever since hearing of his death I have been desirous of coming to Nashville and seeing that his remains were properly buried. Having saved sufficient funds I came on yesterday, and have to-day found the poor fellow's grave.' On completing his story the man took up the small board and inserted it at the foot of the grave. Turning to look at it, I saw this simple inscription, and nothing more: 'He died for me.'"

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.

Harlem River to be Opened to Navigation for Large Ships.

The Channel to be Widened and Deepened—A Route from the Sound into Hudson River Avoiding Hell Gate—Interesting Facts for Property-holders.

Some five years ago a company was formed and a chartered obtained to connect the Hudson River with Long Island Sound, and to form a channel, navigable by the largest ship, between Huson River and the Sound, by way of Spuyten Duyvel Creek and Harlem Kills. From causes too numerous to mention the affair fell through, and nothing has been done further than the survey of the Harlem, and the location of a pier line and bulkhead and streets by the Park Commissioners.

Within the last few weeks, however, a number of persons interested in shipping and the locality have endeavored to revive the enterprise, and their endeavors have been crowned with success. It is proposed to make the natural course of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek the line of a ship canal sufficiently deep to float the largest vessel in the world. The river is to be narrowed at many points in order to deepen it at all. It is conceded that the most difficult part of the work will be the deepening of Harlem and Bronx Kills on either side of Randall's Island, but it is thought that these channels, as it is proposed to improve them, will have twelve feet of water at low tide.

The engineer of the newly-formed Company, whose capital is to $1,000,000, is ISAAC B. COLEMAN, Esq.

The work will be commenced immediately and prosecuted with vigor. The expense to be met before a ship can pass through the canal, or channel, is expected to be over $1,000,000.

A meeting of those interested in the undertaking was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Company, No. 14 Park-place, and the following influential Board of Directors chosen: J. A. Henderson, S. C. Walker, John W. Allen, Henry Smith, Milton Cartwright, Geo. M. Van Nort, Henry W. Genet, C. Godfrey Gunther, Leonard W. Jerome, Smith M. Weed, Wm. M. Tweed, Hugh Smith, Jas. M. Sweeny, Gilbert Palmer, Cornelius Corson, Chas. E. Wilbour, W. H. King, Isaac Bell.

PROPOSED NEW FERRY.

Mr. James Fisk's Plan of an East and North River Ferry Line—The Experiment to be Tried.

During the past week the TIMES published several articles setting forth the inconveniences consequent on the present mode of City travel. It was plainly proven therein that some change should be made in order that the business man's journey from his office down town to his residence above Union-square should be rendered bearable at least. Up to the present, probably no part of the business of the day has been so disagreeable to merchants and others, whose places are below Canal-street, as coming and going to and from their offices, in crowded cars, in which they are very often obliged to stand during the trip from the City Hall to the avenues. The oppressive heat these Summer days makes such a ride almost intolerable. Now, however, there is a prospect of better things in store for the commercial wayfarers. JAS. FISK, Jr., has decided on opening a ferry line running up and down the North and East Rivers. The route will be as follows:

When appropriate steamers can be obtained, one will leave the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, or the Albany Day Line dock, which that Company has given Mr. FISK permission to use, at 7 o'clock every morning. It will touch at the Twenty-third-street Ferry dock, then at the Chambers-street dock, then Whitehall at the dock east of the Hamilton Ferry, next at Wall-street Ferry, and finally at Fulton Ferry. A proposition was made to have a Brooklyn landing also, but that has not yet been determined on. From Fulton Ferry the boat will return to West Thirty-fourth-street, touching at the above-mentioned landings, and make the trip in an hour. The fare, it is believed, will not exceed ten cents; probably it may not even be so much.

CHAS. MCINTOSH, Esq., the Superintendent of the Pavonia and Twenty-third-street Ferries, says that everything necessary for docking accommodation is already prepared, and that the only thing needed is a suitable steamboat, which he thinks will soon be had. Could one have been obtained before, the line would have been opened ere this. This enterprise is intended as much for an excursion as business accommodation, and if it should be successful, other boats will be put on and the route continued in Winter as well as Summer. It is the intention of Mr. FISK to run these boats every hour from Thirty-fourth-street and Fulton Ferry, and also, if it should be deemed advisable, to touch at some point on the Brooklyn side.

Fillibusters at Fort Lafayette and in New-Jersey.

The men who were captured at Gardiner's Island by a detachment of Marines have not yet been released from their confinement at Fort Lafayette, in the Harbor. It was expected that their case would be disposed of yesterday, but nothing was done in the matter, however, Marshal BARLOW deciding to await the action of United States District-Attorney PIERREPONT, who is at Newport, on a visit. His return is looked for to-day. It is probable that he will permit the men to go at liberty on their own recognizance, the most of them being too poor to furnish bail.

Several hundred Cuban fillibusters have crossed over to West Hoboken, and a large private building, situated on the Weavertown road, on the west side of the township, directly on the brow of the hill, has been tendered them. They received another reinforcement last evening, and are conducting themselves in a very quiet manner.

Coroners' Cases.

The remains of an unknown man were discovered on Sunday night sticking head first in the mud of the slip at the foot of Laight-street, North River. Deceased had apparently been in the water for some time, as decomposition was far advanced. The body was dressed in a black coat and pants and blue shirt. Coroner SCHIRMER held the necessary inquest, and ordered the remains to be removed to the Morgue for identification.

Coroner SCHIRMER was notified yesterday by the Warden of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary that Miss JOSEPHINE JOHNSON, aged 27, and a native of this City, had died in that institution very suddenly from unknown causes. Deceased was recently convicted of petit larceny in the Court of Special Sessions, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of the still-born child of Mrs. ROSA BETTMAN, of No. 308 East Eighth-street, the death of which is alleged to have been caused by violence inflicted upon the mother by Mrs. MARY BENZ, of No. 109 same street. The testimony adduced showed that the accused had quarreled with Mrs. BETTMAN about money matters, when MARY assaulted her opponent, and, as is alledged, struck her on the head and abdomen. Dr. SHINE testified that in his opinion death had been accelerated by the violence administered and the excitement attending the quarrel. The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, who was admitted to bail by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mrs. BENZ made a brief statement, when she insisted that she had acted in self-defence, and denied having struck Mrs. BETTMAN in the abdomen. The relatives of the prisoner seemed to consider the action of the Coroner entirely uncalled for, but it is proper to state that no other course was open to him under the circumstances.

MARY HIGGINS, aged 32, of No. 157 Leonard-street, fell from the seventh story window of Higgins' Hotel yesterday, while scrubbing, and as she fell into the street, was almost instantly killed.

BRIDGET FITZSIMMONS died yesterday very suddenly while sitting in a chair, at No. 445 East Thirteenth-street. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 45 years. Coroner SCHIRMER will investigate the cause of death.

The remains of an infant were discovered yesterday, concealed in a sack which had been placed in an ash-barrel on the sidewalk in front of No. 8 Leroy-street. As a partial examination of the body showed that death had been caused by strangulation, traces of which violence were distinctly visible on the neck of deceased, Coroner FLYNN ordered the remains to be removed to the Morgue for *post mortem* examination.

Casualties Yesterday.

JOHN FAHEY, aged 21, while at work about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the *Tribune* press-room, was seriously injured about the head and shoulders by a piece of shafting falling upon him. He was taken to his home, No. 46 Elm-street.

JOHN RUFF fell into the cellar-way of No. 248 Grand-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, and dislocated his arm. He was taken to his home, No. 115 Chrystie-street, by the Police.

HENRY BERNHARDT, 14 years of age, who resides at No. 791 Ninth-avenue, was dangerously injured yesterday afternoon by falling through a hatchway on the second floor of the building corner of Forty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue. He was taken home by the Twenty-second Precinct Police.

Marriage of a Nobleman in a Police Court.

Yesterday afternoon Justice DODGE was called upon at the Jefferson Market Police Court to unite a scion of one of the oldest noble houses of France with Miss LOUISE FANNY ABBITZER, of No. 52 West Houston-street. The groom gave his name, rank and pedigree as LEON EUGENE DE ST. CLAIR, third Baron DE ONEY of France, son of Count LOUIS DE ST. CLAIR, and his personal appearance did not invalidate these lofty appellations. The marriage was solemnized in the plain way usual in Police Courts when conducting such affairs, and the newly-wedded pair left the Court-room with all possible speed.

SURPRISE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Descent Upon a Nest of Counterfeiters in Hoboken.

Arrest of the Workmen and Seizure of their Apparatus.

It is well known that for some time past Colonel Whitley, Chief of the detectives attached to the United States Treasury Department, has been operating in this City and vicinity with a view to putting an end to an extensive system of counterfeiting United States revenue stamps and fractional currency. His investigations had convinced him that the counterfeiters were numerous, skillful, and so well organized that they had for a long time been flooding all business channels with their spurious issues, and at the same time had baffled the shrewdest detectives, who had from time to time attempted to reach and arrest them.

Colonel Whitley began his work under every disadvantage, but was so adroit and persistent that he finally unearthed and captured the gang of counterfeiters whose arrest was chronicled about a week ago. He then immediately started in pursuit of fresh game, and during Sunday and yesterday succeeded in making his most important seizures.

By virtue of patient "shadowing" of suspected persons he became informed that the rugged promontory back of Hoboken, known as "Snake Hill," was the workshop no less than the rendezvous of one gang of the outlawed toilers. He therefore made all necessary preparations for a successful descent upon their stronghold, and during Saturday night proceeded to the locality, accompanied by Special Officer Clairool. Approaching with a due caution a lonely tenement known as the County Road House, they made a sudden entrance into the building, and going to the second floor found themselves at the source of the surreptitious issue of revenue stamps for tobacco. Martin Frank, John Shoonan and Achie Patz, upon certain information that they were the operators at this house, had been secured in New-York as prisoners, and the officers found in the room a press for printing the stamps, lithographic stones, inks, paper and all the necessary paraphernalia for preparing the bogus stamps for market. Owing to lack of means for its removal they broke up the press, and then returned to this City, bringing with them the prisoners, their remaining apparatus and large quantities of counterfeit stamps, which they had found in the room. They proceeded to the Central Police Office, No. 300 Mulberry-street, where they secured safe lodgment for their prisoners, and on yesterday, from additional information they had received, visited a house in Prince-street, near Wooster, secured Paulo Berneau, an engraver, who is alleged to be a principal in the crime, for the reason that he has performed all the engraving work necessary in the affair. He, too, was given a cell at the Central Police Office.

Late yesterday afternoon the four counterfeiters were brought before United States Commissioner Shields, together with Nicholas Larson, who is reputed to be the dealer of the spurious stamps. A complaint had previously been made against them by P. F. Mancosas, of the Secret Service Department. With the exception of Larson, the whole party separately admitted their complicity in the crime. The latter said that he was cognizant of the counterfeiting practices, but did not participate in them in any way.

Berneau, who is an aged Frenchman, told the Commissioner that he had a family to support, and that he undertook the stamp engraving as an excellent means of livelihood. The Commissioner decided to hold them in the sum of $2,000 each, to appear for examination to-day at 2 o'clock. None of them were able to furnish the required amount, and were taken to Ludlow-street Jail.

McCLELLAND-DOWLING CASE

Argument on the Part of the Relator—Commencement of Mr. Graham's Reply.

The case of James D. McClelland *vs.* Police Justice Dowling, was resumed yesterday before Judge Cardozo at Supreme Court, Special Term, after the business of the Oyer and Terminer was concluded. The Court-room was quite full. The main portion of the audience appeared to be members of the Bar, and immediate friends of the parties to the motion. As the readers of the Times may recollect, this is a motion made on the part of the relator, McClelland, to have the Supreme Court issue a *mandamus* to compel Justice Dowling to permit the other to practice before him in the Special Sessions. Justice Dowling was an attentive listener in Court during the entire proceedings.

Mr. Graham commenced by saying that in pursuance of the permission granted by the Court on Friday last, he had prepared and would read two or three affidavits which were very brief, and which he produced as a part of the record in the proceedings.

Robert H. Johnson deposed that he is Clerk of the Special Sessions; that he has read so much of the affidavit of James D. McClelland as refers to deponent, and that much of the same is untrue, and is not a correct statement of the matters therein related. Mr. Johnson then goes on to state what his understanding of the matter was in regard to the bank book and some articles of jewelry which Mr. McClelland received from a woman who was imprisoned for some trifling offence, and is mainly contradictory of McClelland's statement in that respect.

Counsel also read a short affidavit of Justice Dowling contradicting emphatically one of the affidavits of the relator.

No new matter was allowed by the Court to be inserted in any of the rebutting affidavits.

The testimony being all in the argument was commenced.

Mr. McClelland appeared as counsel in his own behalf. In his opening remarks he said that this motion for a *mandamus* was for two purposes; first, to repel the slanders which had been cast upon the relator, and secondly, for the purpose of vindicating the right of attorneys and counsellors of the Supreme Court. This case is important not only to the relator, but to all members of the legal profession throughout the City. Counsel went into a review of all the facts as divulged by the affidavits upon either side, the leading features of which have already appeared in the columns of the Times.

The speaker finally proceeded to the questions of law, which he thought involved in the case. He said there were two: first, whether the action of Justice Dowling in refusing to allow him to practice in the Court of Special Sessions was illegal; and if so, secondly, is a *mandamus* to this Court the proper remedy? As to the first, he claimed that the Special Sessions is a Court of limited jurisdiction—a creature of the statute simply. He read the Constitution and statute laws bearing upon it, and contended that every person who, having been licensed to practice in all the Courts of this State, is entitled to that privilege until such time as he is, for cause, thrown over the Bar, (so called,) and this can only be done by the tribunal which admitted him to practice, namely—the Supreme Court of the State at General Term.

On the second point counsel said he had no other adequate specific remedy than the one he is now pursuing, that is, to obtain a *mandamus* from the Supreme Court to compel Justice Dowling to allow him to practice in the Special Sessions. He might sue Justice Dowling, and obtain a judgment against him for the damages he had sustained. There was no doubt he had a right of action against him. He did not know that he could collect a $50 judgment if he had one, but would that restore him to his rights and privileges? Not at all, though he had a hundred judgments. What he now asked was for this Court to restore him to his office, the office of attorney and counselor, which had been taken from him in a most unjust and arbitrary way by Justice Dowling, in so far as the Court of Special Sessions is concerned. The Special Sessions is the lowest Court in the State with the exception of one. No order had been entered in the Special Sessions denying to the relator the right to practice there; there is no record; there is nothing from which an appeal can be taken to a higher tribunal. It is, said counsel, monstrous to convict and punish a man before he is proved guilty as is the case in the matter now before the Court. He contended that the Special Sessions is not a Court of Record.

Mr. Graham here interrupted him by saying that he should take the ground that the Special Sessions is a Court of Record, having a seal and clerk, having cognizance of misdemeanors, and having original jurisdiction of them. That, he thought, constituted it a Court of Record.

Mr. McClelland, in conclusion, urged the Court to consider all the facts and circumstances. He was speaking, not alone for himself, but for the entire Bar of this city. If one man, having a license to practice in all the Courts of this State, could be thus illegally deprived of his rights, then other lawyers were in the same position, and no one knew how soon he might be singled out by reason of the whim, caprice or malice of a Judge, and made an example of by a single Justice, sitting in an inferior tribunal.

Mr. Graham spoke in reply. He thought the simple question for this Court was whether a Court of justice must be compelled to allow a counselor to practice before it when the members composing that Court are satisfied that his character is not such as to render him fit to practice; whether the Court must tolerate a person upon whom it looks with loathing? [Counsel then read from the report in the Times, which he said was correct, as he recollected what transpired.] Though Justice Dowling had sworn that Mr. McClelland's character as a practitioner was not good, the latter had brought no evidence to gainsay it. He offered then, as he had offered before, that if McClelland would bring the certificates of Judges and members of the Bar to show his character good, he (Graham) would accept them and do all he could to have him put back where he was before. If he had practiced so much in two years in the Special Sessions, having tried, as he says, 175 cases, 75 per cent. of which were a success; and if, as he says, Justice Dowling is persecuting him without a cause, why does he not bring the certificate of Justice Kelly, Justice Dowling's associate? No man enjoys the confidence of this community in a greater degree than does Justice Kelly. Or why does he not bring the certificate of his Excellency, Governor Hoffman, who, he says, certified to his character at the time of his admission to the Bar? But no, he does nothing of the kind.

One of the questions now before this Court is whether a tribunal which tries five thousand human beings in one year, the most of the offenders liable to be sent to the Penitentiary, besides having the power to inflict large pecuniary fines, is to be told that it shall pay no attention to the character and conduct of the members of the Bar who practice before it? It is, said counsel, the learning of the Bar which elevates the Judiciary. It is the profession which weave the laurels to be entwined around the brows of the Judges. The lawyer searches the books, makes up his brief for the assistance of those who are to decide important questions, and thus it is that by briefs of counsel upon both sides of a case, the Judiciary are enabled to write learned and able decisions, which render their names illustrious in the present and renowned in the future. Counsel then went into an argument to show that the Court of Special Sessions is a Court of Record, having exclusive original jurisdiction of misdemeanors; it has a seal, a clerk and a deputy clerk. These are the distinguishing features of a Court of Record. This, said he, is a motion addressed to the discretion of the Court. It is not true that a *mandamus* is the only remedy which the relator has. He has, in addition to his action in a civil suit for damages, if any he has sustained, the further remedies of indictment and impeachment. If Justice Dowling has violated his oath of office, he may be impeached; if he has been guilty of any offence against Mr. McClelland's rights, liberty or person, he may cause him to be indicted. Thus it will be seen that he has three remedies other than by *madamus* which he asks of this Court.

Counsel reviewed the testimony as adduced by the affidavits of Mr. Johnson, Clerk of the Special Sessions, Mr. Fitch, the Warden of the Penitentiary, and others. McClelland had said in his affidavit that Fitch had been guilty "of willful and deliberate perjury of the most desperate kind." This, said Mr. Graham, is a specimen of what is in McClelland's mind.

The hour of adjournment having arrived before the conclusion of Mr. Graham's argument, it will be resumed at 12 o'clock to-day.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

An Italian Mortally Wounded by Accident or Foul Play—Ante-mortem Examination by the Coroner.

Coroner Flynn was called yesterday to No. 70 Thompson-street to hold an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of Dominick Viety, an Italian, who is in an apparently dying condition, from the fracture of his skull. The Coroner examined Frank and Vincent Gieger, and it appears from their evidence that the three men were at a late hour on Friday night in an intoxicated condition, when they stretched themselves near the railroad track at Easton, Penn., for a sleep. The witnesses state that they were awakened by cries from Viety, when they found him to be severely wounded on the head, and were informed by him that he had been struck by a passing train. The two brothers brought their injured friend to this City on Sunday morning, he by that time having fallen into a state of insensibility, in which he still remains. Captain Mills, of the Eighth Precinct, has received such information as led him to doubt the statements of these men.

Dr. Shine examined the injured man and found him to be suffering from a compound fracture of the frontal bone, the wound being four inches in length, commencing midway and about an inch above the eyebrows, going backward and toward the right side. Brain matter also protruded from the fracture. The physician also stated that he had found the patient in a lucid interval when he told him that he had been struck by a man.

Coroner Flynn decided to commit the two brothers to the Tombs to await further developments. During the afternoon Dominick Antoine, brother-in-law to the wounded man, gave his testimony. He stated that Viety is a musician, and left home on the 12th inst. in company with the brothers Gieger, intending to be absent a month. He had, when leaving, $16 in gold. When Viety was brought home by the brothers, the wounded man informed him that he had been assaulted and struck on the head by some unknown man, and that he had paid dear for a word he had spoken. Viety is not expected to live many hours, and as the Coroner is desirous of probing the matter still further, he requests us to state that any information in the case will be thankfully received by him at the Coroner's Office, Room No. 11 City Hall.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Warning to Peripatetic Junkmen—Cow-bells and Steam Whistles Toned Down—Rev. Mr. Beecher Asks to be Heard by the Grading and Paving Committee—Frank Swift as a Landlord.

The last regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, for the season, was held yesterday, President Bergen in the chair.

A petition was received asking that the rag and junk dealers who practice their profession on the streets be compelled to discontinue the use of the unmusical cow-bells attached to their carts and wagons, and an ordinance was adopted accordingly, prohibiting the sounding of the cow-bells under a penalty of $10; and also prohibiting the sounding of steam whistles at an unreasonable pitch, under a penalty of $25.

The Grading and Paving Committee reported a resolution directing the Water Board to widen Columbia-street by taking two feet from the sidewalks.

Mr. Whitney proposed an amendment providing for the hearing of property-owners on the line of Columbia-street in objection to the proposition of the Committee, and stated that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was desirous of appearing before the Committee to tell them some good reasons for his objecting to the proposed widening. The report was laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Mayor, with a statement of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City, from which it appears that the receipts from Jan. 2 till July 1 amounted to $528,805 51, and the disbursements in payment of the principal of city bonds, &c., amounted to $389,678 56. The statement was ordered on file.

An effort was made to rent the second story of the old Station-house of the Forty-third Precinct in Court-street, for a Court-room, at $700 a year for five years, Frank Swift being the landlord. This property was purchased for a mere song by Frank Swift a few weeks ago, and now an effort was made to place the said Swift on the list of city beneficiaries. The matter was laid over.

Alderman Hathaway, of the Twenty-first Ward, moved that the Metropolitan Police Commissioners be empowered to increase the patrol force of this district to five hundred men at as early a day as they may be in funds for the payment of the said increased force.

The Alderman said the alarming increase of crime in this city warranted that something should be done to make our Police force effective, and he knew nothing so necessary as an increase of the number of Police patrolmen.

On motion of Alderman Clancy, of the Fifth Ward, the resolution was laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned until the fourth Monday of August, at 3 o'clock.

The City's Health.

There has been no cholera in the City for the past three days, says Dr. Harris, and the public may, therefore, trust that the much-dreaded epidemic will not show itself this Summer, unless invited by neglectful and filthy living. The Board of Health has worked nobly, with its small force, during the past few days, in attempting to uncover cobble-stones which had not seen daylight for many months before. Out of the twenty-five miles of filthy streets of which the Sanitary Superintendent complained a week or two ago, upward of eleven miles have been cleansed and limed, and in some places sprinkled with carbolic-acid water.

The Sanitary Committee was specially convened yesterday afternoon to consider the propriety of allowing certain Matanzas and Havana steamers and sailing vessels, lately arrived, to come up to the City. The vessels first made application to Dr. Harris, but as he felt doubtful about the safety of granting the permits, the matter was presented to the Committee, as provided for by the regulations of the Board.

Sudden Death of a Detective Officer.

John Coyle, a Detective attached to the Central Police Office, died very suddenly about 1 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, No. 305 West Forty-eighth-street. He had been constantly on duty, and on Saturday was engaged with Detective Irving in making the arrest on the steamer *Rhein*, as stated in our columns on Sunday. He had never complained of sickness until about 11 o'clock on the night of his death, when he visited a drug store to obtain something for a slight pain in the knee, which he thought was of rheumatic origin. He immediately afterward went home, and nothing serious appeared to be the matter until he was taken with an apoplectic fit, which speedily resulted in death. He was born Oct. 20, 1819, near Albany, and was first appointed on the Police force on Oct. 23, 1860, and assigned to the Sanitary Squad; but in March, 1866, was regularly transferred to the Detective Squad, where he has since been on duty. He has never been remarkable for brilliancy as a Detective, and has never done any remarkable work, but he was always industrious, and in routine business was very capable. The remains were taken to Albany for interment.

Interesting to Cigar Dealers.

During the past few weeks there has been a great frequency of arrests by Revenue officers among retail cigar dealers, owing to small and unintentional violations of the tax law relating to the sale, &c., of cigars. Nearly two hundred dealers have been arrested, including those who own stands in the leading hotels. On being brought before the United States Commissioner, they were either released on a trifling fine or else allowed to give bail to appear for examination. The most of them paid the fine, which amounted to $22 50, escaping the more severe penalty which they were threatened with if detected in another violation. The charges against them were for selling cigars out of old boxes and for not having every fresh box of cigars newly stamped, as required by a recent amendment to the Revenue laws, which requires that all cigars shall be packed in boxes not before used for that purpose, and that all cigars shall be sold out of the original box, the box to be destroyed after becoming emptied.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, President Coman in the chair. The Board, after being in session only a short time, during which the only business transacted was the adoption of ordinances dividing the Thirteenth and Twenty-second Wards into more convenient election districts, adjourned to Monday afternoon.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

At a meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen held yesterday, at 2 P. M., the Committee on Street Openings reported in favor of widening Lewis-street twenty-five feet on the easterly side, through the entire length from Grand to Eighth-street, and also in favor of having the same street extended to Sixteenth-street, the extension to be of the same width with the rest of the street as widened. The report was laid over.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in dividing portions of the Ninth and Eighteenth Wards into "more convenient" election districts.

The resolution of the Aldermen, extending for a period of five months the time for the completion of the parks at the junction of Broadway, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, was concurred in.

The Board concurred in the resolution of the other Board, directing that maps and profile for regulating and grading Worth-street, as extended, be prepared.

The Board concurred in the resolution donating $100 to pay the assessment of the Olive Branch Baptist Church in Montgomery-street, for the extension of Worth-street.

A resolution donating $364 60 to the St. Nicholas Church in Second-street, to pay assessments for paving Second-street with Belgian pavement, was adopted.

A resolution increasing the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms to $2,500 per annum, was laid over.

A resolution donating $1,177 28 with accrued interest to All Angels' Church to pay taxes for 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, and assessments, was adopted.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in the resolution appointing a Joint Committee to confer with Horace Greeley, William Orton and A. T. Stewart, Commissioners on the part of the United States, respecting the proposed exchange of the site for a Post Office in the City Hall Park. Messrs. Robinson, Bryan Reilly and Welsh, were appointed a committee on the part of this Board.

The Board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

Police Matters.

The recent transfers of Sergeants in the Metropolitan Police force have, in most instances, proved to be satisfactory to the subjects of them, except here and there, in cases where men have been removed far from their dwellings, or placed beneath Captains with whom they cannot peaceably exist. Rumor has it that further changes of Sergeants and Roundsmen are to be made, and that one or two promotions will soon be announced, but of the truth of this nothing can be definitely said at this time. Among other similar efforts now being made is that of the friends of Sergeant Benjamin Buckman, of the Seventh Precinct, who are anxious to have the "plucky man" promoted to a Captaincy. The Sergeant is exceedingly popular among his associates, and his friends are confident of success. During the July riots Sergeant Buckman signally distinguished himself by his heroism in rescuing a company of Broadway officers from the Second-avenue Arsenal just before the building was destroyed by an infuriated mob, 4,000 strong, which had assembled before its doors. The act was deemed so hazardous that no other officer could be found in the precinct who was willing to undertake it, except Officer Burdick, who has since been made a Captain.

The Ryan Malpractice Case—An Arrest.

The Eighth Ward Police arrested John Mahan, of No. 141 Mulberry-street, yesterday, on a charge of being implicated in the malpractice case of Mrs. Honora Ryan, who died recently at No. 113 Prince-street, from the effects of an operation performed by some unknown person with intent to produce an abortion. It is alleged that Mahan was the guilty cause of Mrs. Ryan's first trouble, though the evidence on that score has not yet been made public. Mahan was yesterday afternoon arraigned before Coroner Flynn, when he was permitted to go on his own recognizances to appear as a witness on the inquest to be concluded at an early day. He denies any knowledge of the means adopted by the deceased to procure an abortion, and indeed of her condition. The Coroner believes that he has such information in his possession as will lead to the arrest of the abortionist, when he will be arraigned before the jury impaneled in the case.

The Fenian Fund—Letter of Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Law Offices of Henderson & Canfield,
No. 195 Broadway,
New-York, Monday, July 19, 1869.

In your issue of the 18th inst., under the caption of "The Fenian Fund" you state that we, as the attorneys for O'Mahoney, applied to Judge McCunn for an order directing August Belmont & Co. to show cause why they should not be punished for disobedience, &c.

Will you please correct the report by stating that we appeared as attorneys for Hon. Thomas J. Barr, the Receiver, and not for Mr. O'Mahoney, or any other party to the action, and oblige, yours respectfully,

HENDERSON & CANFIELD.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
3	Gesell vs. Gesell.	37	Cole vs. Burnett.
6	Gilman vs. Seckendorf.	40	Kirby vs. Harrison.
28	Hubbard vs. Kuck.		

Call No. 75—Griscom vs. Wright.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3304	Campbell vs. Smith.	3402	Evers vs. Charlton.
3307	Colman vs. The Atlantic Columb'n Co.	3403	Roring vs. Carrington.
3322	Cropsey vs. Turner.	3408	Carpenter vs. Devine.
3372	Ferguson vs. Kiernan.	3409	Buchanan vs. O'Neil.
3381	Spies vs. Browning.	3410	Solomon vs. Gentil.
3384	Willsey vs. Marting.	3511	Gallagher vs. Thompson.
3395	Barber vs. Wade.	3412	Berhunier vs. Muller.
3396	Sheridan vs. Schultz.	3413	De Long vs. Laurence.
3400	Thompson vs. Weir.		
3401	Viemeister vs. Charlton.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 19.

By Judge Sutherland.

Blancard *vs.* Winter et al.; motion granted, on payment of $20 costs.

Johnston *vs.* Whitcover et al.; motion denied, with out costs to either party.

Steinhauser *vs.* Steinhauser; motion denied with out costs, with leave to renew.

Repplien *vs.* Phillips et al.; motion for leave to amend and for a receiver granted.

O'Brien *vs.* O'Brien; motion denied.

Archer et al. *vs.* Linneman et al.; the taxation of the Clerk affirmed without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 19.

By Judge Monell.

Cunningham *vs.* O'Sullivan; motion granted.

Sutter *vs.* Sutter; motion granted; see memoranda on papers.

Creery *vs.* Stiulye; motion granted.

Hallen *vs.* Hallen; motion granted.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

THE ROONEY DISTILLERY CASE.

The examination of James and John Rooney, arrested some time ago by Revenue Officer Clayton, on a charge of running an illicit distillery in West Fifty-second-street, near the North River, was resumed at 11 o'clock. John H. Cosnett, and Francis Anderson, Assistant Assessor, testified for the prosecution, showing that a distillery existed on the defendants' premises about two years. The defence proved that the distillery had not been in use for some time. William H. Darling, Collector of the Ninth District, testified that he had examined the place immediately after the arrest of the Rooneys, and that he was of the opinion, from the condition in which he found the boiler, that no spirits could have been distilled in it. The case was adjourned till the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

THE ALLEGED CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Yesterday was the time assigned for the examination of Van Winkle, who is accused of being implicated in the alleged Custom-house frauds which have recently created considerable excitement in the United States Weighers' Department. For the convenience of counsel the case was adjourned till next Tuesday.

A TOBACCO DEALER WITH A NEGLIGENT CLERK

Isaac Harvey, Assistant Assessor for the Thirty-second District, complained against L. F. Anja, tobacco dealer, of No. 187 Pearl-street, that he had violated the Tax law in not keeping a book of purchases of stock, together with the names of the sellers. The accused was arrested by Deputy Marshal Crowley, and, on being brought before the Commissioner, he claimed that it was the duty of his clerk to keep the book, and that the latter had failed to do so for the last four weeks, owing to his negligence or forgetfulness. He said that the Revenue officers were perfectly satisfied with his explanation. He demanded to have an examination, and was subsequently admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000.

Before Commissioner Betts.

INQUIRY INTO A TOBACCO TRANSACTION.

Two dealers in tobacco and cigars named Nehemiah and Jacob Cohen, doing business at No. 12 Fulton-street, were charged by Assistant Assessor Benjamin F. Clayton with not having kept a record of the purchase of a barrel of smoking tobacco which was sold to them. The complainant testified that he had found on the premises of defendants about six thousand pounds of smoking tobacco unstamped, and a number of cases of tobacco also unstamped.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 19.

Before Judge Monell.

INJUNCTION AGAINST TRUSSES.

The Elastic Truss Company vs. *Solon Dike.*—This was a motion to vacate an injunction, the facts of which are as follows: The Company, of which George W. Niles is said to be President, Treasurer and Trustee, and George V. House General Superintendent, some two months since sold to Solon Dike, the defendant, a quantity of trusses and supporters, for which Dike paid them. Dike then rented an office at No. 474¼ Broadway, formerly occupied by the Company, and commenced selling the trusses and supporters he had thus purchased. He advertised them under the same and similar names as used by the Company. The plaintiff, finding Dike making many sales, commenced an action against him and obtained an injunction on the ground that he has used the Company's trade mark; and, secondly, that he agreed to make sale of the trusses and supporters he purchased, only in the New-England States. Dike denies all the allegations of plaintiffs' complaint, and asked to have the injunction vacated on the ground that he has not used or infringed on plaintiffs' alleged trade mark in selling the goods which he purchased, and also on the further ground that the alleged agreement, if true—but which he denies—is void, as being in restraint of trade.

The Court took the papers, and reserved decision.

H. Daily, Jr., for motion; George W. Niles, opposing.

ACCEPTANCE OF BAIL.

The People ex rel. Louis Stettauer vs. *James O'Brien.*—This was an application to bring up for review the proceedings of the Sheriff in relation to the acceptance of a bond. Mary Fuller, wife of Perry Fuller, commenced an action against Louis Stettauer as defendant, in which an order of arrest was granted. Bail was given, one of whom was an attorney. It was claimed by counsel for the defendant that the Sheriff had accepted the bail without objection, and taken the acknowledgment of the bond, and that, therefore, a subsequent refusal by him to discharge the prisoner was illegal, and sued out the writ to determine that question.

Counsel for the Sheriff contended that the acceptance was conditional only, and subject to the approval of plaintiff's counsel on justification. The Court leaned to the theory that the fact of one of the bondsmen being an attorney was a valid objection to the acceptance of the bond. Counsel for Stettauer then proposed to obviate this objection by substituting another party not an attorney, instead, and the substitution being subsequently made, the bond was accepted by the Sheriff and Stettauer released.

E. R. Dyett for the relator; Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel opposing.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

INJUNCTION ON THE NEW PROSPECT PARK RAILROAD ROUTE.

The Brooklyn City Railroad vs. *Mr. Richardson.*—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have instituted proceedings against Mr. Richardson, of the new railroad route to Prospect Park *via* Atlantic-street and Flatbush-avenue, as lessee of the tracks and privileges of the Hudson-avenue and Prospect Park Railroad Company, and he has been served with a summons and temporary injunction restraining him from running and operating cars upon the track of the City Railroad Company on Flatbush-avenue, between Fifth and Ninth avenues, on the ground that he had not paid any compensation to plaintiffs for the money collected as fares on said road. Mr. Richardson claims that, as lessee of the Hudson-avenue and Prospect Park Railroad, he has a right to exercise the privilege of crossing or using the tracks of any other railroad on obtaining the consent of the owners. It appears that Mr. Richardson entered into an agreement with Mr. Pierson, the former President of the City Railroad Company, which was subsequently ratified by Mr. Sullivan, the present President, under which he was to run cars over the City Railroad tracks on Flatbush-avenue.

The answer is returnable to-day.

DECISIONS.

Donald H. Macdonald et al. *vs.* Louis Walker et al.—Order that the judgment of the Court of Appeals be made the judgment of this Court, and that judgment be rendered and costs and damages be assessed by a Sheriff's jury, and that judgment be given for plaintiff for that amount with costs.

By Judge Tappen.

John Johnson *vs.* Mary F. Johnson.—Order for the plaintiff dissolving marriage, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 19, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$60,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121	300	Hudson R.	182⅜
10,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'62..	123¾	200	do.....s3	182½
24,000	do.	123⅝	200	do.....s3	182⅜
15,500	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65, new	120⅝	200	do.....s3	182
40,000	do.....s3	120⅝	100	do.....c	182⅛
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	122	1500	Reading.....s3	93
7,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	120¼	510	do.	93¼
100,000	U. S.5-20 C.,'67.	120⅝	500	Lake S. & M.So..	104⅛
220,000	U.S.5s,10-40 C.	110⅛	500	do.....s3	104⅜
220,000	U. S. 5-20C.,'67	120⅝	100	do.	104⅛
100,000	do.......b3	120⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts.	106
135,000	do.......c	120⅝	200	do.....b10	106⅛
35,000	do.	120⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	78⅞
25,000	U. S.5-20 C.,'68..	120⅝	300	do.	78⅞
200	do. small	120⅝	600	do.	79
28,000	Mo. St.6s, b. c.	87¾	100	do.....b30	79⅛
4,000	West. U. Tel. 7s bds. bet. call.	88	300	do.....s60	78⅞
40	Bank Commerce..	123½	100	C. & N. W. Pf....c	94
200	Quick. Mining Co.	16¼	100	do.	94⅛
500	do.	16	400	do.....s3	94
200	Pacific Mail	81⅞	35	do.	94⅛
200	do.......c	81⅞	1900	Chi. & R. I. R.	115
100	Adams Express..	59¾	100	do.	115⅛
100	Wells-Fargo	21¾	100	do.....s10	115
5	A. M. U. Ex.	40	500	do.....b3	115
1500	N. Y. Cen.	210	400	do.....s3	114⅞
100	do.....c	210⅛	100	do.....b10	115
600	do.....c	210⅛	100	do.....b3	115⅛
100	do.	210⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	76⅜
260	do.....c	210⅛	200	do.	76⅜
200	H. & St. J. R.	125	100	Mil. & St.P.Pf.b10	86⅞
			100	do.	86⅜
			200	T., W & W.	74
			10	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	76

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000	U.S. 6s,'81, C...	120¾	$31,400	U. S.5-20R.,'67	120⅜
1,000	U. S.5-20 R.,'62.	121⅜	9,500	do.	120⅝
6,000	U.S.5-20C.'62	123⅞	205,000	do.	120⅝
2,000	do.	123⅞	75,000	do.....b3	120⅜
1,500	U.S.5-20C.,'65	121⅛	20,000	U. S. 5s,10-40C.	110⅛
22,000	U.S. 5-20C.'64 n.	121⅜	6,000	do.	110⅛
5,600	U.S.5-20C.'65 n.	120⅜	10,000	do.....b3	110⅛
20,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'68..	120⅜			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Tenn. St. 6s., n.	56	110	Mich. Central	132
10,000	Tenn.St.6s. x.c.	62¼	300	Lake S. & M. S..	104⅝
5,000	N. C. St. 6s,n.	45⅜	300	do.	105
7,000	do.	45⅜	50	do.	105⅛
4,000	Missouri 6s	87¾	1600	Chi. & R. I.	115
8,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78	1200	Chi. & N.W.	79¼
1,000	Lake S.Div. B..	91	1000	do.	79⅛
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..	99	200	do.....b10	79⅜
25	Cent. Nat. Bank.	111	400	do.	79⅜
100	W. Un. Tel.	36⅛	10	Mil.& St. P. R.	76
50	do.	36⅛	100	do.	76⅛
100	Mar. Pf.	15½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅜
100	Pacific Mail....b3	82⅜	100	do.	86⅛
200	do.....s60	82⅛	200	Tol., W. & W.	73⅜
1000	do...bet. call	82⅜	7	Morris & Essex..	88
100	Adams Ex.	59⅝	100	Chic. & Alt.	160
100	Wells-Fargo	22	50	H. & St. J. Pf.	125
100	U. S. Ex.	73⅜	50	Chic., B. & Q.	190
100	do.	74			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200	Cum. Coal Pf.	32¾	200	L. Shore & M. S..	104⅜
100	Pacific Mail	82⅜	100	do.....b5	104⅜
100	do.	82⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts..	106⅛
100	Hud. R.	183½	100	Rock Island....s3	115
100	do.	183⅝	300	do.	115
200	Reading	93⅛	200	do.	114⅞
400	do.....b3	93⅛			

Monday, July 19—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the transfer of about $8,000,000 Currency from the Treasury at Washington, and the Sub-Treasuries at Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, &c., to the New-York Office, to pay for further purchases of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund. These purchases for the remainder of July alone will amount to $7,000,000, and with the premium to $8,400,000, and the same process, it is believed, will be continued through the month of August—the concentration of the Currency balances of the Treasury being made at New-York for this object. In addition to the present and accruing Currency balances from the Internal Revenues, which are in excess of pending disbursements for the ordinary support of the Goverument, the Treasury will be in the receipt of $16,000,000 or $18,000,000 in Gold Coin through the month of August, at least two-thirds of which may be sold and the proceeds turned into United States 5-20s, as not being needed to pay Gold Interest. At present the July Gold Interest payments are running partially ahead of the July Customs, but after this week the difference will be the other way, and so run on and increase largely until the 1st of November—the only intervening Gold Interest being about $5,000,000 on the 10-40s to be paid out through the month of September.

Of the $8,000,000 Currency ordered to New-York from the other Sub-Treasury Offices, about $4,000,000 was received to-day, and the general balances in Gold, Currency and other funds stands this afternoon $95,139,404 as against $90,736,343 on Saturday night. In Gold the Office received to-day $386,000 for Customs, and paid out $437,000 for Gold Interest.

On Wednesday next, at noon, the Treasury will purchase $3,000,000 in United States 5-20s, and on Thursday, at noon, sales of Gold will be made to the extent of $1,000,000.

Money worked steady to-day among the Brokers at 7 per cent., and the result of the Bank averages of last week seems to afford assurance that this rate may reasonably be depended upon for the remainder of the month. Indeed the supply is not unlikely to prove easier than needful on account of the Summer dullness which has come over several departments of the Stock Exchange.

An effort was made by the *Bulls* in the Gold Room to advance the sales this forenoon, and it seemed, for an hour or so, to be successful, 136½ ₱ cent. as against 135¾ Satuaday night, being quoted, but the rise did not hold; the sales soon returning to 135⅝@135¾, and so leaving off at 4 o'clock P. M. The Foreign Exchanges were somewhat irregular on actual sales, the extreme rates ranging 109¾ on London, less a brokerage, to 110 ₱ cent. net. No important shipments are spoken of or expected for the present week. Some New-Orleans Bank bills, with City indorsement, were in the market to-day at 109 13-16ths ₱ cent.

The Public Funds were in demand at the Exchange Boards, and a considerable business was also done on the Street. The prices generally tended to firmness, the 10-40s advancing to 110⅝ and the Currency 6 ₱ cents to 107⅞, while the 5-20s of 1867 sold at 120⅝@120¾ ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange business in other Bonds and Stocks was cut short at the early Board by the announcement of the death of a member, (Mr. Gibson,) and no formal call was made of the State or Railway Bonds or City Bank Stocks, although business was resumed at the usual hour in the afternoon.

With the exception of New-York Central and Hudson River, the Railway speculation was weak, and in most of the Western Roads inactive, although Northwest Common, Lake Shore and Rock Island were somewhat pressed by the bearish sellers, and although there is a very large improvement reported in the earnings and net profits of the Reading Company, the same disposition is manifested against this Stock.

Late in the afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅝	123¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	120⅝	120½
American Gold Coin	135⅝	135⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	56	56
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57
Missouri Bonds	88	87¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	45½	45⅜
New-York Central	213⅜	210⅝
Reading Railway	93⅛	92⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	115½	113¾
Northwest Common	79⅝	78⅝
Northwest Preferred	94⅛	93⅝
Michigan Southern	105⅝	104⅝
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153¼	153
Cleveland and Pittsburg	106⅛	107
Pacific Mail Company	82½	81¾
St. Paul Preferred	87	86¼
St. Paul Common	76⅝	76¼
Toledo and Wabash	74½	73¼
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	31⅝
Hudson River	183⅜	182¼

No official list of quotations for United States Stocks and other Bonds, &c., were printed by the Stock Exchange to-day.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $5,260,174; total payments, $857,112; balance, $95,139,404. The receipts include for Customs, $386,000; for Gold Notes, $254,000.

The Missouri Pacific Road earned

In June, 1869	$258,335
June, 1868	252.373
Increase	$5,962

This Company have announced that the Gold Interest on their Bonds, 3 ₱ cent. half yearly, will be paid on the 1st of August at the Bank of America, free of Government tax.

Mr. William H. Swift and his co-Trustees to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant Mortgage, advertise that they will buy $50,000 of the Bonds on sealed offers to be left with Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, by Wednesday week, July 28, noon.

The United States Express Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of 2½ ₱ cent.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade:

"The anthracite coal trade last week, as we anticipated it would be, was very heavy, especially when we consider we have little or no tonnage from the Delaware and Hudson Canal and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies. The Schuylkill region is doing its utmost. The Reading Railroad brought down during the week 124,877 tons, its largest weekly tonnage on record, and for the year 1,919,193 tons, against 1,904,302 tons to corresponding time in 1868—an increase of 14,891 tons. The shipments by the Schuylkill Canal for the week were 30,240 tons, and for the season 281,336 tons, against 477,677 tons to same date last year—a decrease of 196,341 tons. The total product of the Schuylkill region sent to market this year is 2,200,529 tons—181,350 tons less than last year to the same date. The total amount forwarded South from Mauch Chunk last week, over the two railroads and canal, was 81,118 tons, against 55,910 tons the corresponding week last year—an increase of 25,208 tons. The total forwarded to market over the same lines for the year is but 224,000 tons short of last year. This amount must soon be made up, and notwithstanding the policy of restriction to six cars per day for each miner and his assistant, which is now being rigidly enforced by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, it is probable that before Fall there will be a large excess over the production of last year from the whole region, even if the two large companies in the Upper Lackawanna, still refusing to let their men resume work, should persevere in their present course. And whether they continue this policy, or conclude to resume, nothing can be expected of them for some time to come. Their former employes have left, and are now employed at other places. The total tonnage of all the carrying companies for the week was 304,449 tons, an increase over the previous week of about 135,000 tons, and for the year 6,183,698 tons, against 6,733,370 tons to the same time in 1868—a decrease of 554,670 tons. The increase by the next weekly report is expected to be much larger, and as the trade was suspended at this time last year, a very short time will be required to overcome the deficiency on last year's production. The retail price of coal in this city, per long ton, ranges at from $7 to $10, and at Boston the retail dealers in convention have fixed the retail price at $11 for the net ton of 2,000 pounds. The demand for coal at the East is active, and freights from Port Richmond steady at $2 50 ₱ ton to Boston and vicinity, $1 35@$1 40 to New-York, and $2 to New-Bedford. The price of Lehigh coal at Elizabethport is $7 50 for stove, $7 25 for lump, steamer, broken and egg, and $7 75 for chestnut. The trade in all its departments is very firm at present."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax.*

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-street.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile as the road is built, equipped and received by the State Engineers.

The rapid progress of the road to completion enables the undersigned to offer another limited number of the above bonds for sale at par and accrued interest in currency. We can confidently affirm our previous recommendation of the securities.

SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, July 19, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	66	Lard, pkgs	100
Beeswax, pkgs	5	Stearine, pkgs	50
Cotton, bales	1,829	Hemp, bales	18
Eggs, bbls	1,134	Resin, bbls	1,538
Flour, bbls	14,163	Petroleum, ref., bbls	4,565
Cornmeal, bags	900	Pork, bbls	13
Wheat, bushels	142,463	Cut Meats, pkgs	25
Corn, bushels	39,627	Butter, pkgs	1,727
Rye, bushels	7,800	Cheese, pkgs	3,349
Malt, bushels	110	Tallow, pkgs	77
Oats, bushels	12,300	Tobacco, hhds	704
Beans, bushels	30	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	324
Hops, bales	11	Wool, bales	1,782
Hides, No.	576	Whisky, bbls	338
Leather, sides	15,776	Rice, pkgs	135
Spirits Turp., bbls	225	Copper, bbls	79
Oil Cake, pkgs	500	Copper, cakes	167
Peanuts, bags	564	Dried Fruit, pkgs	16
Oatmeal, bbls	63		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Gladiolus*, for Cork—20,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Martino, Oliento* for Bristol—27,433 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Fortuna*, for Oporto—1,640 bags Wheat, 500 bbls. Flour, 1,600 Staves.

By the ship *Arracan*, for Bremen—183,650 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Courier*, for Stettin—126,115 gallons Refined Petroleum, 516 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Edward*, for Stettin—75,432 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue in fair demand at $7 37½@$7 62½ ₱ 100 ℔s. Pearls wholly nominal.

COFFEE—Rio has been in brisk request and buoyant in price to-day. Sales have been reported of 4,228 bags by the *Henry*, 2,014 bags by the *Companero*, 1,762 bags by the *Merrimac*, and 500 bags by the *Frieden*, on private terms. In other kinds, the dealings have been unimportant, and prices have been without quotable change. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—With more liberal offerings, and an exceptionally limited inquiry, prices have been quoted lower, and decidedly weak, to-day. Sales have been confined to 113 bales to spinners; also, 200 bales Low Middling, for October delivery, part at 28⅞c. ₱ ℔. At the close quotations were entirely nominal, and no considerable sales could be effected, unless at a concession of about ¼c. ₱ ℔. from the annexed figures.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔.	28	28¼	28½	28¾
Good Ordinary	30¼	30½	30¾	31
Low Middling	33¼	33½	33¾	34
Middling	34¼	34½	34¾	35

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts thus far this week	1,829
Receipts last week	2,872
Receipts preceding week	2,914
Receipts since Jan. 1	340,040
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	665,156
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,896
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	—
Exports since Jan. 1	171,242
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	355,076
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	336,537
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	18,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,294,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,321,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,532,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,428,500
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	48,000
Estimated stock same time last year	84,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,120
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate movement has been noted in State and Western Flour, to-day, at a partial reduction of 10c. ₱ bbl. The export dealings have been light. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,900 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 75, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 20@$6 60; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 60@$6 90, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 25@$6 65 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. Fair Extra State, for export, at $6 50 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 15@$5 75
Extra State	6 20@ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 85@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 25@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 90@12 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $6 60@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues in request at $6 50@$9 50 for Extras, ₱ 196 ℔s.; sales 600 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 40@$6 70 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Cornmeal continues in moderate demand at $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—A moderate inquiry, chiefly for export, has been noted for Spring Wheat, prices of which have favored buyers slightly. Winter Wheat has been inactive at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 144,500 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Red Western at $1 50@$1 55; No. 1 Spring at $1 52½@$1 53; No. 2 Spring at $1 48@$1 50, chiefly at $1 49@$1 49½; No. 3 Spring at $1 44; Amber State at $1 55; and White California at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more sought after, chiefly on speculative account, at improved prices, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 103,000 bushels at 72c.@90c. for damaged New Mixed Western; 91c.@96½c. for common to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 96c.@96½c. for the best; 89c.@92½c. for kiln-dried; 96c. for White; 97½c.@98c. for Yellow Western; 98c.@$1 for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at about former prices; poor to good Western at $1 26@$1 28; State, $1 28@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in less request and quoted easier and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels Western at 80¼c.@81½c., chiefly at 81c., from depot and afloat, and Prince Edward's Island, in poor order, at 77c. ₱ bushel. The export clearances hence were 500 bbls. Flour and 1,640 bags Wheat for Oporto; 27,433 bushels Wheat for Bristol, and 20,000 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. The Albany *Argus* says: The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Friday and noon on Saturday, covered 23 loads of Lumber, 14 of Corn, 10 of Wheat, 9 of Coal, 5 of Oil, 2 each of Salt and Flour, and 1 each of Oats, Rye, Ashes and Iron Ore. List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M. July 17:

Oil—Alida, Buffalo; George W. Dewitt, Buffalo; Eanah Watts, Buffalo; M. Rosevelt, Buffalo; D. Horton, Buffalo.

Rye—Lexington, Buffalo.

Lumber—Orphan Girl, Oswego; Bell, Boonville; A. K. Turner, Buffalo; Kaskaskie, Oswego; Four Sisters, Oswego; V. Van Buren, Oswego; James K. Wellonan, Buffalo; Pleasant Hill, Buffalo; Houghtaling, Oswego; Frank Holcomb, Lyons Falls; Wyan-Sott, Oswego; O. C. Marsh, Buffalo; Great West, Buffalo; Willie C. Roberts, Buffalo; S. R. Frank, Oswego; John L. Post, Buffalo; Mary A. Sanders, Oswego; John Vischer, Lyons Falls; Cordelia, Buffalo; Indiana, Oswego; Humboldt, Oswego; H. W. Pell, Buffalo.

Wheat—Henry Halsey, Ithaca; W. S. Howard, Buffalo; Miss Lucy, Montezuma; J. E. Hadock, Buffalo; George S. Snyder, Buffalo; A. S. Goldsmith, Buffalo; W. H. Creneli, Buffalo; Jud Loomis, Buffalo; George W. Knowles, Buffalo; W. H. Judson, Buffalo.

Corn—A. G. Goodrich, Oswego; Juno, Buffalo; L. H. Gibbs, Buffalo; M. E. Merrick, Buffalo; Durango, Buffalo; Jennie A. Allen, Buffalo; Vanderbilt, Oswego; Edward Fisk, Buffalo; C. A. Walrath, Buffalo; W. H. Burton, Buffalo; Carlin Church, Buffalo; Victor A. Putnam, Buffalo; Mars, Buffalo; Post Boy, Buffalo.

Coal—F. B., No. 8, Geneva; Josephine, Geneva; E. P. Ross, Geneva; Gilbert Peterson, Buffalo; Sam & Bake, Geneva; C. Elliott, Geneva; C. H. Clark, Geneva; M. C. Murcer, No. 15, Geneva; F. B., No. 13, Geneva.

Salt—S. W. Jerome, Syracuse; J. Huntley, Salina.

Flour—C. H. Daniels, Rochester; M. Hannon, Medina.

Mixed—Billy Brown, Oswego; C. Dodge, Lyons Falls.

Oats—Convoy, Buffalo.

Ashes—Ada C. Harper, Oswego.

Iron Ore—H. W. Kissam, Utica.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat*	560,390	Barley	1,788
Corn	537,021	Malt	98,377
Oats	83,493	Peas	25,851
Rye	63,579		

*Including 355,242 bushels California.

HAY—North River Bale Hay continues in slack demand at from 55c.@65c., chiefly 60c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw has been in fair request at 85c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been salable and firm, including American at 7c.@15c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ₱ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@15c.; Eastern, 7c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 7c.@12c.; Michigan, 7c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ ℔. The receipts were 459 bales; export clearances, none.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet, but quoted steady, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45; Oak Bellies Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c. cash, ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet to-day; prices show no change. A sale of 30 hhds. Clayed Cuba, inferior, was made at 37c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@75c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@90c.

NAVAL STORES—A light business has been noted in all articles to-day, and though holders were asking about previous rates, buyers had any existing advantage as to price. Of Spirits Turpentine, some 225 bbls. were reported sold, in lots, at from 42c.@42½c., chiefly at 42½c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon. The receipts were 592 bbls.; no exports. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. There was a very moderate call for Resin, which was quoted rather weak on the basis of $2 25 for Strained, ₱ 280 ℔s. Sales were reported of 900 bbls. Strained at the quotation; 150 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50@$2 60; 240 bbls. No. 1, in lots, at $3@$3 75, and 100 bbls. Pale at $5 25 ₱ 280 ℔s. The receipts were 1,538 bbls.; exports, 516 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@42½c., chiefly at 42½c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 25@$3 75; Resin at $2 25@$10 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and irregular in price, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Bleached Sperm, $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 97½c.@98c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 02, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 62½c.@67½c.; Spermaceti, 46c.; Olive at $1 40@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The main call to-day has been for Refined, from export buyers, at about previous figures. The offerings have been comparatively moderate, but fully equal to the demand at the going rates. Crude in bulk has been in light request, and quoted about steady at 16½c.@17c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of about 900 bbls. in lots, at the lower quotation. Barreled Crude has been sparingly dealt in on the basis of 23½c.@23¾c. ₱ gallon. There were no receipts of Crude made public here; at Philadelphia, 560 bbls. arrived. No export clearances where reported. Refined has been fairly active, and quoted about steady on the basis of 31½c.@31¾c. here, and 31c.@31½c. at Philadelphia, for Standard White, for immediate and balance of July delivery, ₱ gallon. Sales were reported here of 7,000 bbls. Standard White, July deliveries, at from 31½c.@31¾c., chiefly at 31½c.@31¾c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, of 4,500 bbls. do., same deliveries, part at 31¼c., but chiefly on private terms, ₱ gallon. The bulk of the business was for shipment. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 4,565 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 4,250 bbls. The export clearances hence were 183,650 gallons by the ship *Arracan*, for Bremen; 126,115 gallons by the bark *Conser*, and 75,432 gallons by the bark *Edward*, for Stettin. Standard White in cases has been quiet at 37½c.@38c., and Prime White at 38½c.@39c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been in some demand at 10c. ₱ gallon. A sale of 1,000 bbls. was reported at this rate. In cases it was quoted at 16c.@16½c. ₱ gallon. The quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 80; and for Refined, $2 10, each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firm, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 680 bbls., in lots, at $32 45@$32 62, chiefly at $32 50 for New Mess; $31 75 for Old Mess; $31 50 for City Mess; $28 25@$29, chiefly at $28 50, for Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Thin Mess, and $26 50@$27 43 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats continue quiet but steady. Sales have been reported of 175 packages at 13½c.@14c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16½c.@17c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ ℔. Bacon is in less request at former rates. Sales 80 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16½c.@16½c. ₱ ℔. Lard has been quiet but held more firmly; sales have been reported since our last of 400 tierces and bbls. at 18½c.@20½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17½c.@18¾c. for City; 19¾c. for Prime Steam, ₱ ℔. Beef continues in request at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 150 bbls. Tierce Beef is very dull, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $26@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $25@$32 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 265 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese are inactive at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ ℔	34c.@36c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ ℔	31c.@33c.
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ ℔	26c.@28c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ ℔	34c.@38c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ ℔	31c.@34c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ ℔	33c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ ℔	22c.@25c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ ℔	16c.@18c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ ℔	15c.@15½c.
Factories, fair to good, ₱ ℔	14c.@15c.
Factories, common, ₱ ℔	9c.@13c.
Factories, skimmed, ₱ ℔	6c.@11c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ ℔	14c.@15½c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good	13c.@14½c.

RICE—Has been in light supply and moderate demand within a range of from $8@$9 for Carolina, ₱ 100 ℔s.

SEED—A sale of 1,000 bags Russian Linseed was made at $1 90, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been firm, but quiet to-day. Sales, 463 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 11½c.@14¾c., and 50 boxes Havan at 15¼c. ₱ ℔. Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba nave been quoted strong at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12c.@12½c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ ℔. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13¾c. ₱ ℔. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c.@12½c. ₱ ℔. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15½c. ₱ ℔. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¾c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars are in good demand at full prices, ranging from 14c.@16½c. ₱ ℔. as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 287,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11¾c.@11⅞c., chiefly at 11¾c.; also, 61,000 ℔s. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 40,000 ℔s. Grease at 10c.@13½c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and rather irregular to-day at $1 04@$1 06, chiefly at $1 05 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been an active business in the line of Petroleum charters at firm rates, but otherwise the engagements have been on a restricted scale. For Liverpool the engagements were 45,000 bushels Wheat, at 7¼d. by sail, and 9d. by steam, ₱ bushel; also, by steam, 200 bales Hops at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 700 boxes Bacon and 250 tierces Lard at 35s.; and 30,000 boxes Cheese at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton; also, 32 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. each. For London, 1,400 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, including the Continent, a British ship with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl.; a British bark with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl.; and, including the Baltic, a British bark with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Stettin, a North German bark with 2,300 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For a Baltic port, a vessel (reported) from Philadelphia, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Hamburg, a North German brig with 1,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE, &c.

Assistant Medical Purveyor's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of hospital furniture and appliances, among which will be found the following, viz.:

3,000 tin basins, 3,000 iron bedsteads, 3,000 delf bowls, 900 leather buckets, 500 wooden buckets, 19,000 tin cups, 2,500 delf dishes, assorted, 15,000 knives and forks each, 2,500 litters, 300 delf pitchers, 4,000 delf plates, 400 delf teapots, 600 saltcellars, 1,200 razors and strops, 1,500 spittoons, 10,000 tablespoons, 6,000 teaspoons, 50 mess chests, 800 rubber cushions, 5,000 yards gutta-percha cloth, 2,000 gutta-percha bed covers, and a large variety of other articles, embracing funnels, corkscrews, dippers, gridirons, lanterns, scales and weights, (shop,) slates and pencils, bedside tables, sick chairs, cots, horse litters, coffee mills, tin tumblers, &c.

With a small exception, the above articles are new. Catalogues with full particulars furnished upon application.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds only; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all purchases to be removed within five days.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer; Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On TUESDAY, July 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 407 West 23d-st., (London Terrace.)

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood 7¼-octave piano, mahogany suite in hair cloth, mahogany marble-top centre tables, lace window curtains, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather bolsters, beds and pillows, paillasses, lounges, mahogany frame looking glasses, window shades, patented enameled cottage suites, toilet sets, china, crockery and glassware, black walnut extension dining-table, oak dining chairs, refrigerators, kitchen utensils, &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON FRIDAY, 23d July, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 30 Cortlandt-st.:

Mortgage sale entire stock of lithographic presses and stones, engraved plates, maps, stereotype plates, &c., &c., without reserve, by order of

WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, Mortgagees.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, TUESDAY, July 20, at 11 o'clock, within their store—

30 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
500 boxes Malaga Raisins.
1 cask Pecan Nuts.
100 boxes Oranges.
10 barrels Peaches.
4 cases Licorice.

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(Open all night,)
CORGAN BROTHERS, No. 2 2d-st. and No. 307 Bowery.
JOHN HAROLD, Sexton Church of St. Paul, No. 921 8th-av.
T. H. PATTERSON, No. 237 4th-av.
ORDERS RECEIVED DAY OR NIGHT.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars.

P. LORILLARD, New-York.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $20,000 TO $30,000, to engage in the manufacture of a long-established proprietary medicine. Address C. M., Box No. 4,503 Post Office.

A GOOD MILK ROUT FOR SALE cheap, now selling 180 quarts. Inquire of THOMAS TILSON, No. 238 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A DRY GOODS importing house, to pack Yankee notions. Address Box 1,711 Post Office, giving reference.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—EARNEST, educated and trustworthy. Address CAPITAL, Post Office Box No. 694, New York.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LADIES DO NOT FAIL TO GO AND consult the great independent business and medical Clairvoyant in America, which is Mrs. LINWOOD; tells past, present and future, causes speedy marriages, names likeness, lucky numbers; $100,000 reward for any one that can equal her in her profession of skill; new No. 654, old No. 590 8th-av., near 42d-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE CHILD STEALER. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE POLICE SPY and THE RAG PICKER OF PARIS. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MAZEPPA and OUR BOY FROM LIMERICK. Leading character by Miss Kate Fisher

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. (Burlesque)—LIVE INJIN, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The first meeting of the Woman's Franchise Society of London was held on Sunday. There was a large attendance of prominent Reformers.

The Paris Press, it is said, regards the new Cabinet as one of transition only.

In the House of Commons last night, in answer to a question, the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs referred to negotiations between Austria and Bavaria in regard to the Ecumenical Council, but expressed his inability to give any particulars concerning them. Mr. GLADSTONE thought a question relating to the disposition of the Irish Church surplus fund was premature. He could state, however, that the Government was desirous of distributing the fund equally over Ireland.

CUBA.

An Havana dispatch, dated yesterday, announces the return, by order of the Government, of General ALVEAR from active operations. ALVEAR'S regiment had been decimated by disease and battle-losses, and needed a complete reorganization. Mail news to July 12 is also at hand, in the shape of a communication from our special correspondent, who describes the situation of affairs, and in a translation of CABALLERO DE RODAS' latest circular, offers that which can be regarded as the platform of the new Captain-General.

GENERAL.

President GRANT and party arrived at Long Branch yesterday. They were met at Port Monmouth by Mr. ROBERT LINCOLN, son of the late President LINCOLN, and Messrs. B. H. BREWSTER, THOMAS MURPHY, NATHANIEL SANDS, E. L. PETTY, CHARLES A. STETSON, Jr., and several other gentlemen, and taken in carriages to the Stetson House.

A tornado swept over portions of Clay and Lafayette Counties, Mo., a few days ago, and did considerable damage to property and the crops.

A number of Austrian families now residing in the neighborhood of Vienna are soon to emigrate to this country and settle near Richmond, Va. Their agent has been in Virginia "prospecting," and is now on his way to Austria prepared to make a glowing report of what he has seen and heard here.

Another has been added to the list of those who perished by the falling of the Vauxhall Island chain bridge, near Richmond, Va., a week or two since. PETER CAMPBELL, (colored,) wounded at that time, lingered until Thursday night at the Medical College Infirmary, in Richmond, when he died. At his own request he was carried to the polls on election day, and deposited his ballot.

A German by the name of SWARTZ was fatally injured on Sunday morning at about 10 o'clock, a mile below Tarrytown depot, by a special train of the Hudson River Railroad.

The total valuation of taxable property in Nebraska, according to the report of the State Assessor just made, is $42,000,000. Of this $8,000,000 is the property of the Union Pacific. This shows that the valuation is six times greater than in 1862.

A Mrs. HOUGHTON, wife of a farmer living near Brooklyn, Mich., attempted to murder her two children and commit suicide recently by the use of laudanum. The discovery was made in season to save the lives of one of the children and the mother. The latter was arrested, but gave no reason for her act, only "that she wanted to die, and to have her children die with her."

An attempt is making in Bourbon County, Ky., to raise a fund for the purchase of a home for JEFFERSON DAVIS in that, his native State. A gentleman of Louisville has offered, if $50,000 or more shall be subscribed to the fund, to give a splendid building site for a house, with ten acres attached, within four miles of Louisville.

One of the dozen or more St. Louis horse railway conductors recently arrested for embezzlement, or for "knocking down," has been convicted and fined $100.

A Kansas City dispatch says that a portion of the bridge building over the Marais des Cygnes River, on the Gulf Railroad, fell in on Sunday, killing four men and seriously injuring another.

Philadelphia is to have a bigger musical jubilee than Boston has had. It is proposed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, on the Fourth of July, 1876, by a gigantic musical festival, in a building especially erected in Fairmount Park, capable of accommodating 100,000 spectators and 12,000 performers. A letter has been sent to President GRANT giving him the particulars of this enterprise, and asking "an expression of his kind approval, and for its success the best wishes of his patriotic heart."

The centennial anniversary of the birth of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, which falls on the 14th of September next, is to be appropriately observed in Boston. The Society of Natural History, under whose auspices the exercises are to be held, have secured the coöperation of Professor AGASSIZ for the most important service of that day. He will deliver a discourse on the life and character of this illustrious man, who was his fellow-student and most intimate personal friend. It will add to the interest of the occasion that it is to contribute toward founding there a perpetual scholarship, as the most suitable monument that can be raised in honor of the common services they have rendered to science.

The tornado which passed over Flint, Mich., on Thursday last, demolished about twenty-five buildings, and more or less injured seventy others, tore off the cupola from the Courthouse, and took off numberless roofs. Several people were hurt, but none fatally. The total loss was about $60,000. Neighboring towns also suffered somewhat from the same storm.

JULIAN E. LEACH, son of Hon. JAMES M. LEACH, was drowned at Topsail Sound, near Wilmington, N. C., while bathing in the surf on Saturday.

The Great Council of Red Men of Pennsylvania will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, Penn., this evening, in secret session. They will be received publicly, to-morrow morning, by Governor GEARY, and hold a grand picnic on Thursday.

A young man, named GEORGE FAHNESTOCK, son of W. FRANK FAHNESTOCK, a prominent citizen of Harrisburg, Penn., shot himself on Sunday night, at about 10 o'clock, it is supposed accidentally, as he was playing with a pocket pistol.

The State Agricultural Society give notice of their eleventh annual exhibition at Waverly on Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24. It is hoped, as this promises to be the largest fair the Society has ever held, that fruit-growers, stock-breeders, manufacturers, agriculturists, and others, will send a good display of the resources of the State.

MARTIN FRANK, JOHN SHOONAN, ARCHI POTZ and PAUL BERNARD, an engraver, have been arrested in this City on a charge of counterfeiting United States Revenue stamps for tobacco. An extensive establishment on Snake Hill, New-Jersey, for the manufacture of the spurious stamps, was also seized and broken up.

By the American flagship *Guerrière*, which reached this port from Rio de Janeiro yesterday, arrived about sixty American immigrants, who took advantage of the order given to receive them on board United States war vessels returning home. Others are expected to follow in other vessels.

JOHN COYLE, a detective officer attached to the Central Police, died suddenly yesterday morning. He had been a member of the Detective force since 1865.

EDWARD and OTTO LORENZ, the alleged refugees from Germany, the fact of whose arrest on the steamer *Rhein*, on Saturday, has been published, were yesterday taken before Judge CARDOZO on *habeas corpus*, but were remanded to the Central Police Office. Superintendent KENNEDY has telegraphed to M. LABB, Police President of Berlin, for instructions concerning them, but as yet has not received any reply.

The argument of the motion made by JAMES D. MCCLELLAND for a *mandamus* to compel Justice DOWLING to allow him to practice in the Court of Special Sessions, was commenced yesterday before Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, and will be resumed at 12 o'clock to-day.

The Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of this City held brief sessions yesterday, but transacted little business of importance. The Aldermen adjourned till Monday next, and the Assistant Aldermen until the first Monday in September.

Dr. DUVALL, of the United States steamship *Guerrière*, will accept our thanks for late Brazilian papers.

Difficulties of the Democracy.

The Democrats who would adapt the policy of their party to living instead of dead issues, have not exhibited much strength in the State conventions. They write sensibly in the newspapers. In speeches and letters they declare their conviction that until the party management be reconstructed by the introduction of new blood and new ideas, it cannot hope for success. They insist that the last taint of Copperheadism must be driven out, the old leaders deposed and a basis constructed on which liberal and moderate men may honestly coöperate, or continued defeat will be inevitable. Yet in the regular party organizations these views are denied a hearing. The dictators crack their whips and the advocates of new issues are as mute as mice. The old wire-pullers touch the springs, and the machinery moves precisely as when MCCLELLAN was nominated at Chicago, or when the Seymour-Blair ticket was manufactured at New-York.

California, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa have all had Democratic Conventions within the last few days, and the result in each case shows that the worst element in the party is still in the ascendant. The nomination of ROSECRANS proves nothing to the contrary. The Ohio proceedings must be judged by the platform adopted—not by the candidate who discredits his antecedents by standing upon it. For the policy enunciated by the four conventions is substantially identical. And in nothing is it more decided than in the avowal of unabated hostility to the general result which the war and the reconstruction acts have together brought about. The enfranchisement of the freedmen is denounced, and the proposal so to amend the Federal Constitution as to insure the political equality of all citizens, elicits fierce condemnation. By their propositions on this subject, the Democrats of these four States exhibit their adhesion to the "White-man's-government" doctrine. They will not allow the negro suffrage question to be settled, if they can prevent it. They desire to keep it open, not only to maintain the old inequality in their respective States, but with a view to future contingencies in the Southern States. In Ohio and Iowa the same malign influence displays itself on the question of the national debt. It is not enough that taxation of the bonds is demanded, despite the terms of the contract. Their payment in greenbacks is urged, with a covert threat that persistence in any other claim "will inevitably force upon the people the question of repudiation." These items are illustrative of the general complexion of the four platforms. They are not exactly equal in their offensiveness, but they are nevertheless equally conclusive as evidence of the unchanged nature of the Democratic Party. Not until the Ethiopian changes his skin and the leopard his spots, may we hope for any essential modification or improvement of the Democratic policy.

How will the young blood of the party relish this reign of fogydom? We cannot forget the hostility recently manifested toward the latter in many of the States. A year ago the *World* reminded its party that it could not effect victory until the bootless struggle with Fate were abandoned, and new men, with more liberal opinions, were allowed to rule the councils. Since then the same opinion has been expressed in widely separated localities. There has been much plain speaking by Democratic journals in Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin touching the stupidity of the ancient *régime*, and the necessity of revising the party's creed and remodelling its programme. Even the Boston *Post*, whose consistency and ability entitle it to more than a hearing, has dwelt upon the need of amending the policy to be proclaimed. But remonstrance and suggestion have been equally in vain. The bigots and blunderers who have led the Democracy to a succession of defeats, retain the mastery. They have shaped the action of the Conventions to their own ends. They adhere in effect to the ground they occupied in the Presidential campaigns of 1864 and 1868, and insist that the idols they have set up shall be blindly worshipped by the rank and file of the party. Well, the warning given by the *World* a year ago remains applicable to this day. On the old ground, with the old tactics, and the old leaders in command, they cannot hope to win. Can it be possible that they fight for traditions merely, not for victory?

The difficulties are complicated by the tendency of the course now pursued by the Northern Democracy to alienate Southern support. Judged by the standards erected in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa and California, the Democratic Party has no longer any regular allies in the reconstructed States. The negro suffrage to which the Northern Democrats vow unalterable hostility is being quietly accepted by the South, regardless of former political affiliations. Virginia, which gave to the Democratic Party whatever philosophy or principle it ever possessed, has accepted, almost as a unit, the change which Democratic Conventions unanimously assail, and is, moreover, ready to ratify the very amendment which the Conventions in question scout as an abomination. The same result is already assured in Texas and Mississippi. There, as in Virginia, the Democratic Party is not heard of; and the policy which, as a party, it here propounds is there dropped as a rotten and worthless load.

The party, then, has nothing in the future to compensate for present losses. It alienates support at the North by an obstinate inculcation of ideas which had their origin in the remote past at the South; and the South, meanwhile, wisely submits to the logic of events, and unitedly upholds what Democrats hereabout denounce. For them, as they are, therefore, there would seem to be no resurrection.

The Boston Lager Troubles.

The impassioned appeal of the brothers PFAFF, of Boston, to High Constable JONES, of Massachusetts—"EDWARD, spare that beer"—was not in vain; he touched not a single keg. And to all lovers of lager in general, and PFAFF'S brand in particular, this act of mercy will seem to deserve immortality in a Breitmann ballad. For the reason of the restoration of the lager to Messrs. PFAFF was distinctly given as being that "the liquor would spoil before a decision could be had in the Courts" on the legality of the Constable's proceedings in seizing it under the recent State law. Barrels on barrels of good beer would have perished untimely, and been poured out for mother earth to soak up, had not a certain twinge of conscience at such destruction of the friendly fluid struck pity and repentance even into the hearts of the State Constabulary. Back went the beer to the vaults of PFAFF, bim went the bungs, and tap, tap on the spiggots, and a thousand thirsty Germans, who had well nigh gone raving at the news, and threatened a riot like SHAY'S rebellion, (for it was the "heated term" in Boston—that frightful dry and hot week we have just had,) now moistened their parched throats, and held high carnival, and doubtless drank success to King Lager, and confusion to the constables in many a potation. Thus the lager which had seemed doomed and dead, under the grasp of the officers, foamed and frisked and rose like a Phœnix from their clutches.

Ordinary considerations apart, there was something like a refinement of cruelty in seizing the lager of the Germans at that specially hot and dry time. To the German, lager is not the unpoetical refreshment it looks to the American; it is nectar, nay, it is the Pierian stream; it is meat and drink—meat and drink? yes, and poetry and *voice* too: and, accordingly, we protest that, right on the heels of the Jubilee, it was ungrateful in the Bostonians to so cut off the supply of strength which had been freely offered to blow brass, and twang catgut and reverberate in chorus. How many of the orchestra and the choir at the Peace Festival were Germans? A goodly proportion, we trow; and, think you, they could have been hired to blow a breath or utter a note had this lager campaign been already initiated then? Not so. Accordingly, we hold that it was unfair to get the Jubilee out of the Germans and then cut off their supplies. Let the constables think of this, and spare the beer; let the Courts think of it, and see if there is not a constitutional peg to hang at least a reprieve on. Midsummer is a merciless time to move in this matter. And, after all, the original sin of lager-drinking is not manifest to a people who, as our correspondent "K." has wonderingly found out, have, in Fatherland, "made beer the universal drink, giving it to the women and to children almost from earliest infancy, while drunkenness is of rare occurrence." Fall, oh, Massachusetts Magistrates, on Medford rum, if you like; but, until you have corrected the worse evils, you had best be light on lager.

Mr. Boutwell and the Virginia Election

Mr. BOUTWELL'S name has been freely used in connection with the Virginia election as an adjunct of the Wells Party in their disgraceful attempt to override the preferences of the people. A special dispatch to the *Evening Post*, however, says:

> "There is reason for believing that Mr. BOUTWELL'S position in regard to the Virginia election has been misstated in the public Press.
>
> To his personal friends he has not expressed any intention of opposing the admission of Virginia to representation in the next Congress, but, on the contray, holds that as the election was fairly conducted, and in accordance with the Reconstruction acts of Congress, no just cause exists for longer refusing the State a voice in the national councils.
>
> The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment is insured by the result of the election just held, and as the danger of allowing ex-rebels political rights—which existed when the Reconstruction laws were framed—has passed away, it would be simply an act of consistency on the part of the Republicans to accept and abide by this result."

We trust that this statement is correct. It is difficult to understand how any Republican, having no sinister end to serve, can object to a result which secures the reconstruction of Virginia, and with proper management may secure it to the Administration and the Republican Party. The election *was* fairly conducted; we have General CANBY'S testimony on that point. It was in strict accordance with the Reconstruction acts, and accomplishes the only object those acts were intended to promote. What more should be desired?

We assume, of course, that the Legislature will ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, and give faithful effect to those provisions of the Constitution which are dependent on legislative action. Governor WALKER'S declarations are conclusive as to his position and purposes, in regard to which the Republican Party and the country will hold him to a strict accountability. With a Governor and Legislature elected on a platform essentially Republican, and with a Constitution ratified to which the most radical Republican cannot object, there ought to be no hesitancy or doubt on the part of the Government in perfecting the work. We are quite prepared to believe that Mr. BOUTWELL is more disposed to help than to hinder its consummation.

Colonial Cuba.

The proposition of the Spanish orator and statesman CASTELLAR, that Cuba shall have such freedom, such comparative independence, and as much of political autonomy as England has conceded to Canada, can in no sense be regarded as derogatory to Spanish dignity, or as yielding what the Crown of Spain ought not to grant. If Spain has stood to Cuba hitherto in the relation of "mother country," yet it is only with supreme satire that she can be called "mother;" she has at best been but a *noverca*, or unjust step-mother, who has used every means to plunder and maltreat the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, to rob her of her treasures, to fetter her limbs, to crush her spirit, and to make her the contempt of her sisterhood in America, The Cuban revolution, cries CASTELLAR, is but the fruit of centuries of injustice. Though, to be sure, it broke out at a moment when a more liberal policy was just devising, it represented not the tyranny of a twelvemonth, but that of many bygone generations. The great Spanish Republican leader was right in representing that "despotism had had its day," and that Cuba could only be held henceforth by ties composed of the principles of American Democracy.

Cuba, also, on her part, is now fit to play a political *rôle* as important as that of Canada. Her uprising was simply one local manifestation of that great generic upheaval of the Spanish mind which has formed one of the remarkable race phenomena of the present century. The colonial possessions, as furthest removed from Spain, first felt the volcanic movement. The Spanish spirit, in Spanish-American settlements, in Mexico, on the Pacific coasts of North and South America, on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, earliest caught the infection of republicanism, whence it spread and kindled in the parent peninsula, which, almost synonymously with colonial Cuba, struck for freedom.

Self-government is too dear a possession to America, her own memory of the clogs of colonial dependency is made too acute by tradition and history, for her to fail to sympathize with any Cisatlantic people, insular or continental, that seek to throw it off. The proposition to give Cuba the comparative independence of Canada may be described as an intermediary step between her past and her future career. Her struggle has often been likened, and justly, to our own effort at independence nearly a century ago; it may be added that had a proposition then been made to the thirteen Colonies of self-government by their own Parliament, and so forth, as now in Canada, it would probably have been accepted when the revolution had made no more headway than the Cuban has now. The reply may easily be imagined—namely, that so much the more obvious is it that Cuba, if she would follow in the path of the United States, must, like it, strike for utter independence and national sovereignty. We do not say no; we only say that, in the meantime, terms may perhaps be had which, considering the modern ease of transporting troops and supplies across the Atlantic, would be a tenfold greater concession on Spain's part than Great Britain ever would have made to America. And we also suggest that, after all, complete Cuban independence will only be a matter of time. But be the solution of the problem what it may, the United States will doubtless throw its influence in favor of procuring for Cuba at once the largest practicable measure of free government and republican institutions.

Metropolitan Annexation and Consolidation.

The scheme of Mr. A. T. STEWART for establishing another suburban village within reach of New-York, calls attention to the general tendency to practical, if not political, annexation of the surrounding country to the Metropolis. The opening and extension of wide boulevards into and through Westchester County has been and is being accomplished under the supervision of the Central Park Commissioners. The same authorities have planned and, we believe, still contemplate a grand boulevard, which, crossing East River by bridge at Blackwell's Isand, shall connect Central and Prospect Parks by passing through the most beautiful portions of the suburbs of Brooklyn,—a great artery between the lungs of the two cities which will give life and energy to all parts of the body through which it passes. Similar roads passing through country almost as valuable and very little less populous, are contemplated through Hudson and Orange Counties, New-Jersey, and when completed will virtually annex Orange, South Orange, Newark and all intermediate villages to the Metropolis. Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken and Staten Island are virtually annexed to New-York; they are merely resting places to which the merchants of New-York, weary with money-getting and tax-paying, retire to rest for the night. To this same condition of dependence we are rapidly reducing the more distant points referred to in New-Jersey and Long Island. The movement of Mr. STEWART, as we have before said, is a great stride in this direction; and as with his money without limit and habits of dispatch the work can and doubtless will be rapidly accomplished, we may at once include all the townships in Queens County among the dependencies of the Metropolis.

These facts at once suggest to the thoughtful reader, who studies the material interests and dreams of the industrial and commercial glories of the metropolis, a vast City in the future. It is no more preposterous in us of to-day to contemplate the City of New-York as embracing, fifty years hence, the whole area of land within twenty-five miles of the Central Park, than it was in the sagacious ASTOR to speak, in 1800, of New-York being at Harlem River in 1860. The indications which exist to guide the prophet of to-day are far more numerous and more easily read than were those which appeared to ASTOR'S vision. The arms which New-York is stretching out in all directions, and the prizes which they are to grasp are visible to the most careless observer.

The immediate consolidation of these various tracts in various counties and different States in one municipal government, however desirable, is hardly practicable at this time; but it is earnestly to be desired that these general improvements should have not only educated, but united direction. We have more than once urged the importance of giving to the Park Commissioners the general direction of the Westchester street and other public improvements in order that they may be in unison with those of New-York as it will exist in the future. The same arguments apply to the Long Island and New-Jersey public thoroughfares; and it would be well if a combined Commission could direct these matters. But since this is not immediately attainable it is important that each of the separate Commissions and the directors of the private enterprises, such as Mr. STEWART of Hempstead, and Mr. HASKELL of Llewellyn Park, should act in general unison of plan and with a view to the future character and importance of the City and their relative suburban enterprises.

The Latest Events in Hungary.

The ocean telegraph announces that on Saturday last the Austrian Emperor gave an audience to the combined delegations of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments, and in a speech full of moderation and good sense, promised the equal influence of the throne to both Empire and Kingdom, in "consolidating peace and public confidence."

The Austrian Government, it must be remembered, are now trying the experiment of "duality" in the administration of public affairs.

There is an Empire and Emperor of Austria, and a Kingdom and King of Hungary. There is a Parliament of Austria, and a Parliament of Hungary. Under one head, though with different titles, Austria and Hungary are now united in one representative Government. Hungary has her own finances, her own officials and Ministry, her separate taxation and army. She sends her own Deputies to the Parliament at Pesth. The Emperor of Austria must also be crowned King of Hungary.

How this somewhat cumbrous experiment will work is not clear yet. The Radical Party ought certainly to be satisfied with it. Without bloodshed or insurrection they have gained what seemed only possible to win as the fruit of a bloody contest. They have gained autonomy for their country, a free representative Government, the preservation of their ancient municipal institutions, a responsible Ministry, and exemption from Austrian spies and tax-gatherers.

A revolution which had desolated the fertile plains of Hungary and decimated the population, could not have won more. The Radicals feel this, and under judicious leadership their party grows. It is stronger now in the Reichsrath than it has ever been.

It is the National Party. And as the new arrangement of duality will unquestionably end in unity, with Hungary at the head, all Hungarians must be content with it. The Austrian Empire cannot hold together long as Austria.

The German Provinces tend with an irresistible attraction toward the German Confederacy. Bohemia contains a race foreign to the Empire, and loosely bound to it. Tyrol is the only loyal Province. The result is inevitable that in a few decades the Magyars will lead the Empire. We shall then have the singular spectacle of a free, representative, semi-oriental State on the borders of Europe, one with a vigorous, martial, ambitious population that will inevitably swallow up the weaker States between it and the Black Sea; a country with rich agricultural resources, great mineral wealth, and capable of a vast material development; a State where liberal institutions will have a new field in which to show themselves.

There may be a future yet before the old Magyar race which will surpass even its brilliant past, and give a new life to liberal Governments in Eastern Europe.

The Hungarians boast of a thousand years of Parliamentary history. They may yet show a record of centuries of a more free and equal form of government.

MINOR TOPICS.

We are glad to learn that the French Cable can now be landed on our shores without further difficulty. The Company have offered to surrender their exclusive privileges upon French territory on condition of being permitted to terminate the cable on our territory, and have furthermore agreed to accept the terms that may be prescribed by Congress. The Company would have acted more wisely if they had announced in advance their willingness to accept these conditions. The agitation of the matter has been decidedly disadvantageous to them.

It is reported that a new railroad from New-York to Boston has been recently projected, the capital stock being fixed at $1,000,000 It is to start from the east side of Harlem River and connect with the Hartford and Erie Road at Brewster, after running through the best portions of Westchester and Putnam Counties. Without saying anything in favor of this particular line, we believe that increased accommodations are required by the public, between these two cities. The building of another road would not only add to the facilities of travel, but would also cheapen fares and freights, and would thus appear to be a very desirable thing.

It now looks as though French politics would be of as great interest as English politics have been during the last two years. The programme of reform which the Emperor has just formed will wake up the best debating power of the Legislature; and we may expect to see the principles of Parliamentary government discussed in a way that has been unknown in France for twenty years.

The *Post* has a Washington dispatch which says that Secretary BOUTWELL "has not expressed any intention of opposing the admission of Virginia to representation in the next Congress." We are glad to hear it, for we think that Mr. BOUTWELL will have quite enough to do in attending to the Treasury.

The idea of Mr. KOOPMANSHOOP, the great Chinese coolie agent, in visiting New-York, is to take a survey of the country, in order to form an opinion of its capacity for the employment of Chinese labor. If he receive encouragement, especially in the Southern States, he will undertake the importation of Chinamen on a huge scale. He will employ all available vessels, and his agents in China will be prepared to fill them with human freight as fast as they arrive. We may soon see the insetting of a Mongolian tide, which is capable of rising to any conceivable magnitude.

We have received scores of letters, within the past few days, from parties who complain of the filthy and dangerous condition of sunken lots in various quarters of the City. One writer calls attention to an "acre of low grounds in Fifty-fifth-street, near the Third-avenue, on which a lake of stagnant water is always to be seen, which is large enough and deep enough to sail a sloop." It is time that these pest-holes were filled up, and as the Board of Health has unquestionable authority to order the work to be done, there is no good reason for any further delay.

The lay delegationists in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this country are exulting greatly over the victory of their pet scheme. The lists of votes are not yet fully completed, but enough has been made known to assure us, beyond doubt, that two-thirds of the one hundred and fifty thousand votes probably cast have been registered in favor of the measure. Much of the significance of the victory is lost, however, by reason of the fact, that not more than twenty per cent. of the Church membership voted, thus showing the indifference of the greater body to the result. The victory is by no means complete, however, for the vote amounts to nothing more than an expression of the desire of the majority for the change. Now it is for the ministry to vote upon the question, and what they will do remains to be seen. The measure may yet be defeated.

Don CARLOS has made a rush into Navarre, it seems, and the French gendarmes have run after him, to keep him out of Spain. If Don CARLOS "sails in," the Prince of ASTURIAS may do the same by his proxies; and then what is to keep Don HENRI out of the *melée*? Then the *deus ex machina* would probably come, at the call of SERRANO and the moderates, and conquer the *nodus* in his own way.

Seeing the swarms of men and boys that during this hot weather scramble and splash in the water around our wharves, we should be disposed to make one more outcry for free baths; but in want of so many other things which we see no sign of, after a good deal of general outcry or expostulation—such as the Great Bridge, the Great Underground or Overground to Westchester, the new Post Office, the stone Piers, the open way of Hell Gate, &c.—we refrain; believing, however, that the time will come, with the coming generation, when the disgrace of New-York in respect of those baths will be washed and wiped out.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

An important change was last evening made at this theatre in the cast of CHARLES READE'S drama "Dora," Mr. J. F. CATHCART assuming the part of *Farmer Allan*, hitherto sustained with much force and spirit by Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON. As this character is unquestionably the chief and central figure of the play, the performance of its new representative attracted considerable critical attention. Comparisons in such a case were inevitable, and it would be impossible to speak of Mr. CATHCART'S impersonation without also considering, to some extent, that of his predecessor. Mr. ROBINSON, as the public are well aware, presented the picture of a hard, bitter, relentless old man, whose latent tenderness was never suffered to appear until, toward the end of the story, the better chords of his nature were struck by the memories which the sight of his dead son' child awakened. Its error was obvious. No sentiments but those of terror and aversion could ever have been inspired among those who surrounded so utterly harsh and unlovely a character. Mr. CATHCART, we are happy to say, has taken an entirely different view, and one much more in accordance with the purpose of the author. While he preserves all the rigorous expression of determined will which the part demands, he mingles with it a hearty and sometimes even gentle demeanor which, appropriately displayed in the earlier scenes, serves to prepare the spectator for the pathetic outburst of remorseful feeling with which the drama terminates. He, moreover, very judiciously and consistently avoids those demonstrations of violent and explosive rage which, while they possibly rendered Mr. ROBINSON'S performance more popularly effective, seriously impaired its truthfulness and dignity. To be brief, we may say that Mr. ROBINSON afforded a very close and finished illustration of a striking but false conception, and that Mr. CATHCART interprets, with at present, a little unevenness the precise idea which both the poet and the dramatist have desired to convey. Much of this irregularity of execution—which, after all, was not last evening sufficient to greatly interfere with the charm of the acting—was undoubtedly due to the embarrassment of a first appearance in a difficult *rôle*, and, in contrasting the two representatives, it must be remembered that Mr. ROBINSON appeared before us with the advantages of long preparation and frequent repetitions. We have little hesitation, on the whole, in pronouncing Mr. CATHCART altogether the best *Farmer Allan* we have had. The general performance was as excellent as ever.

The burlesque of "Black-eyed Susan" continues to merrily close the entertainment at Wallack's Theatre. Mr. ROBSON repeats each evening his comical exhibition of *Captain Crosstree*, a part in which he is altogether unrivaled, and which there is no likelihood of his permanently surrendering.

The High and Low Church—Card from Bishop Cummins of Kentucky.

Bishop CUMMINS, of Kentucky, has written the following letter to the Louisville *Courier Journal* in explanation of his recent sermon in Chicago, which so much displeased Bishop WHITEHOUSE that he directed the vestry of Trinity, in which it was preached, not to admit Dr. CUMMINS to the pulpit again:

> I need scarcely say to my friends, that the statement made in a news item in your paper of this morning, that I had charged, in a sermon in Trinity Church, Chicago, on July 4, that "the present troubles in the Episcopal Church were owing to the introduction of Cathedral worship," is entirely without foundation. The subject of Cathedral worship never entered my mind upon the occasion. I charged the present troubles in the Protestant Episcopal Church to far more serious causes—to the efforts made to re-introduce doctrines and rites into the Church which were utterly discarded and rejected by the Reformers of the sixteenth century—errors and corruptions from which the Church was purified at the cost of untold suffering of our Protestant forefathers. This is all my offence, and for this the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Illinois asks the Vestry of Trinity Church, Chicago, my old and beloved flock, to exclude me from their pulpit. It is surely a sad omen for the future of the Episcopal Church in the West that an utterance like the above in one of her pulpits should be met by such a spirit. History will yet righteously record who were the authors of our troubles, the Protestants in the Episcopal Church or those who ceaselessly seek to unprotestantize the Church of their fathers.
>
> GEORGE D. CUMMINS,
> Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.
>
> PEWEE VALLEY, July 16, 1869.

MASSACHUSETTS.

George Peabody Gives a Dinner—Who was There and What was Done—The Quinsigamond Regatta—The Crews at Worcester—The Liquor Law in Boston—Another Act in the Farce.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 18, 1869.

The dedication of the Peabody Institute at Danvers, last Wednesday, was supplemented by a less formal and more social gathering in the building on Friday, the guests being all acquaintances of Mr. PEABODY, and gentlemen of distinction in various walks of life, among whom were His Excellency Governor Claflin, Mayor Shurtleff, of Boston, Senator Sumner, Hon. Robert Winthrop, Ex-Governor Clifford, Ex-Minister Charles F. Adams, Ex-Chief Justice Bigelow, Hon. Thomas Russell, Judge Brigham, Dr. O. W. Holmes, Hon. A. H. Rice, George Lunt, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer. These gentlemen, and half a score besides, left Boston on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and reaching Danvers after something less than an hour's ride, proceeded at once to the Institute. Here they were welcomed with great cordiality by Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, who conducted his guests at once to the library, or principal apartment on the main floor, where about two hours were spent in social intercourse, and in an examination of the various objects of interest which the room contained. Among these is the Victoria miniature, and the gold medal presented to Mr. PEABODY by the National Congress. At 1 o'clock the party partook of an elegant collation served in the library, which was pronounced by those capable of distinguishing between a banquet and that lighter feast which may be properly called a refection, unsurpassed in point of viands and fruit, and in the choice assortment and bountiful supply of rare and costly wines. Mr. A. A. ABBOTT, at the conclusion of the report, made a few remarks designed to call the attention of the company to the venerable and beloved host, and when he had seated himself Mr. PEABODY rose to respond. His appearance at first created some alarm among his friends, recent ill-health having rendered him weak and somewhat thin and pale. He soon placed his friends at their ease, however, and proceeded, without apparent effort, to make an earnest, straightforward speech of about ten minutes duration. It was then suggested that the occasion offered a fitting theme for the poet's song, and Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES responded to the hint with the following stanzas:

GEORGE PEABODY.

Bankrupt—our pockets inside out!
Empty of words to speak his praises!
Worcester and Webster up the spout!
Dead broke of laudatory phrases!
But why with flowery speeches tease,
With vain superlatives distress him?
Has language better words than these—
THE FRIEND OF ALL HIS RACE, GOD BLESS HIM!

A simple prayer—but words more sweet
By human lips were never uttered,
Since Adam left the country seat
Where angel wings around him fluttered.
The old look on with tear-dimmed eyes,
The children cluster to caress him,
And every voice unbidden cries,
THE FRIEND OF ALL HIS RACE, GOD BLESS HIM!

Mr. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, who is, it will be recollected, the Chairman of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund, then replied to the address of Mr. PEABODY in a manner that could not have been bettered, giving unaffected delight and gratification to the assembled company. Three hearty cheers were given for the host of the occasion, and the guests of the day left the Institute for the residence of Mr. FRANCIS PEABODY, which is situated near the boundary line of the town of Danvers, and was, during the Revolutionary War, the residence of Governor GAGE. On the return to the railway station, late in the afternoon, the company ascended to the hall in the second story, and Governor CLAFLIN made a few remarks suitable to the occasion. He particularly complimented Mr. PEABODY upon his noble provision for the educational wants of the South, characterizing it as the grandest and most immediately useful of all his generous contributions to the welfare of the public. The company then returned to Boston in the special train which Mr. PRESCOTT, the Superintendent of the Eastern Railroad, had kindly placed at the disposal of the party.

THE WORCESTER REGATTA,

which will take place next Friday on Quensigamond Lake, is already the principal topic of conversation among the friends of Harvard in this vicinity. As the crew which will row under the Magenta colors is only what could be got together after the international four-oar had been selected, Harvard has everything to win and Yale has everything to lose. Many friends of the Cambridge crew would not much regret its defeat in the coming contest, were it not that such a result would enable Yale to select the water for next year's race. They would, undoubtedly, choose the Connecticut River course, at Springfield, for which they have repeatedly expressed a preference. This would give them a slight advantage as they are accustomed to rowing with a perceptible river-current in addition to the tide, while at Cambridge the Charles is but little affected by the current, Two of the University, and all of the Freshmen crew, accompanied the two shells to Worcester last night, and the rest went this evening. Mr. FIRTH courteously furnishing passes for the whole party over his road.

The Harvard boat, although built by ELLIOTT, hardly satisfies the crew; it is fifty-two feet long and twenty-two inches wide, weighing over 200 pounds. The Freshmen boat, built by the same maker, is one foot longer and three inches narrower. The makers had promised the University six a paper boat, but they failed to meet their engagements, and it is now too late to make any change. The University men have taken quarters at the house of Mr. PRENTICE, near the stopping-places of the other crews, but further from the lake. The Freshmen room at the house of Mr DRAPER, but take their meals at Mr. PRENTICE'S table. The University crew is as follows: F. O. LYMAN, (stroke,) T. PARSONS, J. S. FOY, Jr., G. WILLIS, G. I. JONES and N. G. READ, (bow.) Mr. LYMAN is a fair type of the whole crew, with the exception of the bow-oar. His height is about five feet eleven inches, he weighs about 148 pounds, and is trained down as low as he intends to be for the race. He has a good muscular form, without a remarkable show of strength, and has pulled in but two races. FOY is well known in Boston as an excellent sculler, having once beaten WALTER BROWN, and the WARDS think he is one of the best men that Harvard has ever sent to Worcester. He is of about the same dimensions as LYMAN, and has a remarkably fine waist-muscle. READ is short, being hardly five feet five inches tall, but he is not a weak man by any means. He has had two years' experience, and his steering is excellent. The crew last year rowed 44 to 46 strokes a minute, and spurted 48 to 50. The present crew row steadily 39 to 41, and in a spurt will hardly put in more than 44 to the minute. One reason of this change is that they go back further in their stroke than their predecessors. They row according to Mr. BLACKIE'S principle—a quick pull through the water with a slow recover. The greatest difficulty which they have to contend with is their boat, which weighs fully twenty-five pounds more than the boat of 1867, and thirty pounds more than that used last year. They have rowed together for four weeks only, and have never rowed on time, the boat which they have used being too unwieldy. They have not lived at the same table, nor conformed to any fixed diet. They have simply kept good hours and been very careful as to their food and habits. Their daily exercise was a pull of ten miles a day until within two weeks. Since then they have rowed about seven miles—four in the morning and three at evening. The Freshman crew is composed of R. Russell, (stroke,) Tucker, Loring, Treadwell, G. Gould and Smith, (bow.) The crew is a good one, and they have a good boat. They are in good condition, and although lighter men than the Yale Freshmen, their chances are good. Their abilities would be better known if the usual June regatta had not been omitted this year.

The Yale crew arrived in Worcester last Thursday, and consists of D. Drew, (stroke,) W. A. Copp, W. H. Lee, D. A. Bone, E. J. Coonley and R. Terry, (bow.) They are not—like the Harvard crew—all new men, but Terry was the bow-oar of last year's crew, which also contained Lee and Copp. Coonley was put in place of Cope by Josh Ward, soon after his arrival at New-Haven. The lightest man weighs 155 pounds, and the heaviest 169—a much heavier average crew than their opponents. They are tall, strong, muscular men, and are as fine a six as any on whom Yale ever risked her aquatic honors. They took a good row soon after their arrival, and as they had had their own way during the journey the exertion was a little too much for some. Drew was quite unwell Saturday night, but was getting over it on Sunday and was much better at night. They have been rather unfortunate in their practice; Josh Ward says they have hardly had a single fair day since he began to coach them, and they have had such rough usage that their boat, from the same shop and of nearly the same dimensions as that of the Harvards, has been badly racked and strained. They are now staying at the house of Mr. Curtis, near the lake, taking regular walking and rowing exercise, and their bill of fare is under Ward's strict supervision. The Freshmen crew are at Mr. Watson's. The crew is as follows: J. P. Studley, (stroke,) W L. Cushing, F. B. Swayne, E. H. Hubbard, F. L. Hall and L. S. Boomer, (bow.) The tallest man, Hall, is six feet and an inch in height and the shortest is five feet eight and a half inches. This crew has been rather unfortunate. Hall has rowed but three days, having been put in on account of the sickness of another man, and one of his comrades was unwell on Sunday. Hank Ward has the Freshmen under his care.

The chances are in favor of Yale in the University race, while between the Freshmen crews there is but little to choose. Josh Ward says "the crew is a good one, and if the water is calm they will row the three miles close to eighteen minutes." If he is right in his judgment they will win the race. Their style of rowing will be much like that of the Ward crew. The Wards say that they have tried almost every style, and have found that the slow, steady pull through the water, the high feather and quick recover, like the Oxford crew, suits them best, and the Yale crews accept their opinions. They have also adopted the long oar of the Wards, using one twelve feet and six inches in length, while those used by the Harvard crew are from six to nine inches shorter.

The final arrangements for the regatta were made by the Citizens' Committee of Worcester on Saturday evening. Besides the College races, prizes of $75, $50 and $25 are offered for Worcester four-oared shells, and $50 and $25 for lapstreak boats. The regatta concert will take place as usual on Thursday evening. Hon. D. Waldo Lincoln is Chairman of the Committee, and the different sub-committees comprise some of the principal citizens of Worcester; and although the attendance will doubtless be much smaller than it was last year, everything will be done to make the races as interesting as possible.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

We have had another illustration of the curious workings of the prohibitory law, and additional evidence of the folly and intemperance of the radical temperance men in the State. The new law exempts nothing but cider, and about ten days ago an ambitious deputy constable visited the extensive lager-beer vaults of the Pfaff Brothers, on Franklin-street, and seized all the liquors therein contained. The disgust of the Germans at this sudden visitation, and their excitement at the condition in which they found themselves, (for nearly all the dealers closed their doors from fear of the authorities,) is already known. Suffice it to say that the "German element" was aroused; and the upshot of the matter is that on Saturday the State Constable allowed the Pfaff Brothers to cart their barrels and their beer from the State vaults to those on Franklin-street. Major Jones shelters himself behind some legal quibble, and throws the responsibility of this last singular act upon the shoulders of the Attorney-General. But neither officer had the authority to allow this liquor to be returned, and Major Jones is required by the plain letter of the law to seize and retain all liquors whatsoever, except cider, and if the law should be faithfully enforced, the wine upon the hotel tables and the lager-beer in every saloon in the city, would be subjected to the same treatment as the whisky which was seized on the 1st of July from an Irish woman in Hanover-street. The new law calls to mind the strong, unanswerable objections to the prohibitory principle which were urged against it by the late Governor Andrew. It was disgraceful, he said, for the legislators of the State to place upon the statute book a law which eight State officials out of every ten openly or secretly disregarded. At the recent dinner of the Harvard Law School there were assembled Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State, Judges of the United States and City Courts, prominent lawyers, and officers in all the civil departments of the State Government; and when the viands had been discussed and the cloth (figuratively speaking) had been removed, every one of these Judges, lawyers and officials, sworn to observe and enforce the laws of the Commonwealth, repeatedly aided in the violation of a statute the Executive signature to which was hardly dry.

OAKHAM.

Alexander Von Humboldt—Professor Agassiz and the Centennial Anniversary of His Birth.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 19.

Boston, June 7, 1869.

Professor Louis Agassiz:

Dear Sir: To many persons in this community it seems highly desirable that some fitting notice should be taken of the approaching centennial anniversary of the birth of Alexander von Humboldt.

The Boston Society of Natural History at their last regular meeting gave emphatic expression of their purpose to celebrate the day by a public meeting, provided they could secure the right person to give the address. All instantly agreed that the right person was Professor Agassiz. In regard to this there was, and could be, no difference of opinion. If, upon the occasion contemplated, he would give the address, the day would be rendered doubly memorable; if not, all were of opinion that it would be useless to attempt the celebration.

Thus, dear Sir, not only does every mind turn instinctively to you as the person providentially qualified to speak upon the occasion—qualified as no other person possibly can be—but unless you should favor them, they will feel obliged to abandon all thought of the celebration itself. Such an unhappy result, however, they cannot for a moment entertain. Remembering that your early life was personally associated with Humboldt; his inspiring words and deeds having given fresh impulse to your labors in behalf of literature and science; that your after years have been devoted to extending, through an ever-widening circumference, the boundaries of knowledge amid the same vast kingdoms of nature; that familiarity with his remarkable career and extraordinary acquirements, will render the delineation of his mind, and of what he so successfully achieved, easy to you, while such a task would be difficult, and might prove impossible, to any other person. Added to this, your intimate acquaintance with the unprecedented progress which has been made in natural science during the last hundred years will present facts for consideration which no other person living could more adequately and instructively bring before the mind.

The Society of Natural History, therefore, cordially request you to favor them and the public with an address on Tuesday, Sept. 14, that being the centennial anniversary of the birth of Alexander von Humboldt.

If you will comply with this request, (which is on every account our most earnest wish,) we will do everything in our power to render the occasion satisfactory.

In addition we will make such arrangements as will, we trust, prove a lasting memorial of the day, in securing a fund which shall be the foundation of a scholarship in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, to be termed "the Humboldt Scholarship," to be forever associated with Humboldt and yourself, and sacredly devoted to the aid of worthy students in the same great branches of knowledge to which you have given your life.

With the highest respect,

R. C. WATERSTON,
JEFFRIES WYMAN,
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF,
SAMUEL KNEELAND,
SAMUEL H. SCUDDER,
Committee in behalf of the Society of Natural History.

In compliance with the above request, Professor Agassiz has given a hearty response; and the Society of Natural History is now making arrangements to render this anniversary attractive in every particular to men of science and letters throughout the country.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

First Day's Exercises—The Baccalaureate Sermon—Sheffield Scientific School—Professorial Notes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

New-Haven, Monday, July 19, 1869.

Yale this week celebrates one more Commencement—the one hundred and sixty-ninth the records tell. Her venerable age does not seem to impair her vigor or prosperity; on the contrary, judging from the munificence of recent endowments, her last few years have been her best.

The exercises this year are of the usual regular order, no special feature marking them. They commenced yesterday with the preaching of the Baccalaureate Sermon to the Graduating Class in the chapel. This sermon is generally the parting advice of the college pastor to each class as it leaves, and always attracts a large audience. "Quit ye like men," were Dr. Daggett's farewell words to the young students who go from college this year. He pointed out to them the qualities of manliness, especially manliness in religion, and impressed upon their minds the importance of cultivating this sum of virtues. At the close, according to custom, he addressed the class with a few direct and feeling remarks, which are given here in full:

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class: I have chosen this subject as one that you would willingly entertain at such a time as this, and may recur to, if you will, for diversified and profitable applications. You have not passed through your four years in College without changes among you, some of your number falling away by death, and this day's recollections of them are sacred, and I trust salutary. You are conscious, too, of changes within you, and, among these, in your ideas of manliness; and other changes will follow. If you are henceforth true to yourselves, both your ideal and your practice will rise, while a contrary course will degrade both. Naturally, as you now judge, to quit yourselves like men imports something more and better than it once did, and should still further clear itself of perversions and affectations. But I have aimed to show that, when fairly considered, it is capable of a meaning which places it among the most pure and exalted ideals. My wish is that with you it may be more and more expanded and elevated as a form of moral and religious excellence. The idea of what is indeed worthy of you as rational and moral beings in some measure matured, ought not to stop short of this. There may be more hope, from such contemplations, for educated, ripening youth, than for maturer minds spoiled rather than made wiser by a larger experience of the world. In addressing you from this place the last two years, I have aimed to diversify the presentations of truth, and have used this last opportunity for still another lesson. While ministers have to complain that so little appears of all the effect they intend, they have a right to hope that their messages will not all be found to have been quite ineffectual. Knowing how earnestly I have desired to do you lasting good, I will not doubt that the truths I have been permitted to sow among you have here and there taken some root, and will yet bear some fruit. I pray that the great Husbandman may nurture the seed by His spirit, and I entreat you now and afterward to cherish it by reflection, faithful endeavor and prayer. I commend you and ask you to commend yourselves to His blessing. In the soberness and good-will of this hour, we are all agreed in invoking for you health, prosperity and usefulness for the years to come, be they few or many. Above all, may your characters and lives be so far worthy of your powers and opportunities as to be distinctively Christian, and hence in the highest sense manly. In the name of God and by his help, "Quit you like men." And now I bid you farewell, with the benediction, "The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make his face shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift up his countenance upon you and give you peace." Amen.

To-day the Sheffield Scientific School has held its Commencement exercises. The number of graduates is twenty-six, besides four who have finished an advanced course of study. This excellent and in many respects unequaled school, turns out every year an increased number of well-trained students in civil engineering, chemistry, philosophy, &c. The character of the essays which were delivered this evening can be seen from the following programme:

Prayer by the President.

Thesis "On the Utilization of Power in Machinery," by Charles Henrique Pope, Louisville, Ky. (Engineering Course.)

Thesis, "A Critical Examination of the Waterworks of New-Haven," by Augustus Jay Dubois, New-Haven. (Engineering Course.)

Prize Essay "On the Annexation of Alaska," by Frederick Everett Willits, Glen Cove, N. Y. (Select Course.)

Thesis, "Analysis of a Mineral from West Rock," by Charles Alvah Weed, Binghamton, N. Y. (Chemical Course.)

Thesis, "On Sewers," by Charles Byron Koon, Auburn, N. Y. (Engineering Course.)

Prize essay, "On the Civil Service," by Charles Augustus Brinley, Hartford. (Chemical Course.)

Thesis, "On Strategy, as Illustrated by the Opening of the Mississippi River, 1861–4," by Edward Whiting Johnson, Norwich. (Select Course.)

Thesis, "On the Gold Placers of California," by Joseph Robinson Folsom, New-Haven. (Mining Course.)

Thesis, "On Foundations in Water for Bridges," by Albert Banks Hill, Redding. (Engineering Course.)

Thesis, "On the Geographical Spread of Mohammedanism," by William Richardson Belknap, Louisville, Ky. (Select Course.)

Thesis, "On the Silver Region of Colorado," by Nelson Powell Hulst, B. A., Alexandria, Va. (Mining Course.)

Thesis, "On Natural Intermittent Springs," by Joseph John Skinner, Wallingford. (Engineering Course.)

Several of the Professors of this department of the College are to be absent on scientific trips during the coming vacation. Professors Brewer and Eaton are now in the far West. Professor Brush will go at once across the country to California on a metallurgical tour. Professor Lyman is still in Europe in company with Professor Newton, purchasing scientific apparatus for the College. From private advices it appears these latter gentlemen are receiving much attention from scientific men abroad, their reputation preceding them.

Among other exercises this afternoon was a public lecture given by Professor James D. Dana to the Senior Class, at their invitation. It was his famed production on the "Creation of the World," and received the closest attention of his hearers.

The inundation of strangers and graduates which New-Haven experiences every year at this time will begin by to-morrow.

Murder in Owego—Two Men Killed—A Dangerous Gang Broken up.

From the Elmira Advertiser.

Owego, Saturday, July 17, 1869.

This morning the climax of the numerous incendiary fires and attempts at burnings and robberies, in this village, was reached in the shooting of George Bowers, (one of the desperate gang which has infested this community,) while in the act of breaking into a store on North-avenue and the murder of Policeman Isaac Wiltse, in attempting to arrest the desperadoes. The facts as developed are these: At about 1 o'clock this morning Policeman Wiltse, who was on duty in the vicinity of the tragedy, heard noises which attracted his attention to the rear of the grocery store of Fletcher & Johnson. Without noise or exciting alarm, he reached the spot and discovered two or three men in the act of prying the back door of the said store. Stepping up to one of the burglars, who proved to be the man Bowers, he exclaimed, "I know you; you are the man I have been looking for," when Bowers turned upon Wiltse and inflicted upon his face a severe wound, apparently with a slung-shot or pistol, whereupon the policeman drew his revolver and shot Bowers in his right breast, which was followed by a return shot from Bowers, or one of his accomplices, resulting in the almost immediate death of Wiltse. The outcry and the tumult brought Policeman Robertson, who was near, promptly to the spot, but not in time to make any arrests or to receive any *ante-mortem* statement from Wiltse. The burglars immediately fled; but Bowers' wound proved mortal. He managed to climb three fences and escaped into an adjoining garden, where he was found after daylight, dead. An inquest upon the deceased is now being held by Coroner Armstrong. Arrests have been made of some ten or a dozen young men who are known to have been associates of the deceased desperado, and are suspected of being accomplices (if not in the murder) in the many fires and robberies which have occurred here of late. Wiltse was a soldier during the war, and has been an honest, faithful and efficient officer of the town and village ever since his return. His loss is generally and sincerely deplored.

On last Saturday evening, about 10:30 o'clock, Alphonso Byington, visiting friends in Tioga, two miles west of our village, while passing through Canewana, was collared by a robber who demanded his money. Upon Byington resisting and making an attempt to draw his revolver the ruffian fled. And no later than last night, about midnight, Oliver Berger, the track-walker of the Erie Railway Company, in the neighborhood of the Narrows, near Tioga Centre, was attacked by two men disguised by false whiskers and armed with revolvers, who rifled his pockets, but fortunately for Berger found nothing but an empty wallet, an old jack-knife, tobacco box and pipe. They evidently supposed he had just been paid off, and when so unsuccessful, manifested their chagrin by administering sundry kicks in parting.

Later—The Coroner's inquest has adjourned until this (Monday) morning. Facts of great importance are being brought to light. Some ten or twelve arrests have been made, and without doubt the gang of incendiaries and burglars which has heretofore escaped detection, will be brought to speedy justice.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

A Flourishing and Beautiful Village—Some of its Advantages—Political Matters—Is Office-Seeking Dishonorable?—The Senatorial Nominations.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Hornellsville, N. Y., Friday, July 16, 1869.

This is a busy village on the borders of the County of Steuben, and at the junction of the New-York and Erie and Buffalo and Erie Railroads. Twice, recently, have destructive fires laid large portions of its best business blocks in ashes; yet the vigorous enterprise of its people, nothing daunted, has quickly rebuilt the wasted districts, and restocked the newly-built stores and shops.

The village took its name from that of the first settler, a Mr. Hornell, and is yet in its youth, being under twenty-one years old. It numbers about 2,000 inhabitants; has several fine churches, besides banks, stores and two printing offices, each publishing a good newspaper, the *Tribune* and *Times*, both of which are Republican in politics. Though there are many Democratic voters in the village, there is no newspaper of that "persuasion."

The nucleus of a fine library has just been formed here; it is called the "Hornell Library," and though started within the year, by a few public-spirited citizens, it already numbers 2,500 volumes. These were obtained, at first, by contributions of books and money, by funds raised by *soirées* and concerts, and by dramatic entertainments given by a local amateur company. Last Winter the Legislature passed an act giving to the Board of Managers the money arising from the license of persons to sell ardent spirits, and also the fines collected from violations of the Excise law within the township. The library is not free. A fee of $2 is charged, which entitles the holder of the ticket to draw books from the library for himself and family for the period of one year. The books are generally of an excellent character, and embrace some that are rare and valuable. Here is an enterprise that every village may imitate with success. The good people of Hornellsville are doing only what may be done in every village in the country. The man who founds a library of good books is a public benefactor. May there be many such.

Hope Cemetery, which is located on a commanding eminence about one mile west of the village, is well worth a visit. Beautifully laid out, and abounding in monuments, trees, shrubs and flowers, it is an attractive spot, and speaks well for the taste and refinement of the people of the village.

This Senatorial District is numbered twenty-seven, and embraces the Counties of Steuben, Chemung and Schuyler. Already candidates for Senatorial honors are busy; Chemung has the Senator, at present, in the person of John I. Nicks, Esq., who it is understood, does not covet a renomination. By the rule of "rotation" which too generally prevails, one of the other counties will claim the next candidate. Steuben has a number of ambitious gentlemen and it is understood that Schuyler is not without those who have "great expectations." It is doubtful if any of them will be content to follow Mr. Greeley's advice and wait for the office to "seek" them. They do not fancy his experience. They think a thing that is worth "deserving," is not dishonorable to "seek." They are therefore "seeking" the Senatorial nomination with all their might. And I am frank to say that, after all, I do not see any serious objection to it, Mr. Greeley "to the contrary notwithstanding." With half a dozen candidates in the field the people get awakened, turn out to the caucusses, and without doubt generally select the person whom they suppose to be the best fitted for the place; while with the "philosophers'" plan of waiting till the "office seeks the man," there would be little if any competition, and the doors would be thrown wide open for just what he so constantly declaims against—the packing of conventions by the paid retainers and parasites of some ambitious and unscrupulous men.

If Mr. Greeley ever expects to get office, which he does not deny he "desires," he will have to "seek" it just as other men do. And why shouldn't he? When he was a "jour printer," (which he is proud to have been, or ought to be,) he did not hesitate to "seek" what he "desired"—work. If he "desires" office why should he not "seek" it? I confess I know of no other good reason than that it is not to his taste. But he has no right to expect the world to revolutionize its practices to accommodate his particular taste. But to the candidates for Senator in this district. In this county they are Mr. Horace Bemis and Mr. Harlow Hakes, ex-members of the Assembly, living in this village, and Mr. Hull, the able editor of the Bath *Courier*. In Schuyler I hear the names of Mr. Fanton and Mr. Cass, both of whom are represented to be good men.

The Senatorial nomination is considerably complicated by the Congressional question in this district—the one being trafficked more or less for the other.

Both Mitchell and Brundage are candidates for renomination to the Assembly, but with what prospects I have not been able to discover.

We have had heavy rains within a few days, which have "lodged down" the heavy grass and wheat, and which it is feared may do some damage to the ripening crops. The weather has been hot and corn is coming forward rapidly.

CHEMUNG.

PERSONAL.

The Olympic Club, at Islip, L. I., of which Mr. Thomas B. Asten is President, has a charming resort for the Summer months. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the members are furnished with elegant fishing and sailing yachts and row boats, and enjoy themselves to their hearts' content.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* of the 17th inst. says: "Admiral H. Walton Grinnell, of the Japanese Navy, accompanied by his mother and sister, with Prince She-raie-shen-ma of Japan, arrived at the Sherman House, over the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, at 8 o'clock last evening. The Admiral is a son of Hon. Henry Grinnell, of New-York, and has resided in Japan for a year or more. He expects to meet his brother, Robert Grinnell, from Arkansas, before leaving here, which he purposes to do on Monday or Tuesday, for San Francisco, from whence he will sail for Japan.

Chief Justice Chase is in Boston. He goes to Hanover to-day to attend the Commencement at Dartmouth College. It is expected that he will make an address at the Alumni dinner to-morrow.

Senator R. E. Fenton has presented a valuable collection of public works to the library of the Union School in Jamestown.

List of Americans registered at the office of Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris: *New-York*—Mr. L. Tuckerman, Mr. J. A. Gray, Mr. H. H. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Moise, Mr. P. S. Hughes, Mr. S. L. Leslie, Mr. S. C. Youngs, Miss Patchin, Professor W. J. Knapp and wife, Mr. H. F. Cooper, Mr. E. Ogden, Mr. F. L. Tifft, Mr. J. Rosenthal, Mr. T. Storm, M. P. Marie, Mr. A. T. Chur, Mr. E. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Douglas, Mr. A. W. Coffin, Mr. C. J. Clinch and family, Mr. F. Barry, Mr. G. S. Partridge, Jr., Mrs. Newland. *Boston*—Mr. J. H. Chandler, Mr. F. H. Smith, Mr. R. C. M. Bowles and son, Mr. T. G. Appleton, Mr. S. D. Warren, Mr. C. Amory, Mr. A. A. Walker, M. F. Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, Mr. S. D. Warren, Jr., Mr. R. A. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. T. Upham, Mr. J. Q. A. Warren. *Chicago*—Mr. T. S. Dobbins. *Philadelphia*—Mr. J. B. English, Mr. R. K. Lovett, Mr. J. B. Sartori, Miss A. Johnson, Mr. H. W. Davis, Rev. J. C. Eccleston, Mr. L. H. Redner. *Florence*—Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Maquay. *Cambridge, Mass.*—Mr. H. W. Longfellow and family, Mr. S. Longfellow, Mrs. J. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. M. Spelman, Miss Spelman, Miss S. L. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. E. Longfellow. *Portland, Me.*—Mrs. A. L. Pierce, Mrs. L. M. Parsons. *Scranton, Penn.*—Mr. A. J. Dickson, Mr. T. H. Dickson, Miss B. Dickson. *Zurich*—Mr. C. A. Page. *Detroit*—Mr. F. J. B. Crane. *Ohio*—S. Shellabarger. *Connecticut*—Mr. F. M. Hawley. *Columbus*—Miss Ridgway. *Cleveland*—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Howe. *Heidelberg*—H. B. Goodyear. *Savannah*—Mr. W. Ferrill, Mr. R. C. Ferrill. *Buffalo*—C. Townsend and family *Rhode Island*—Mr. W. D. Merchant. *Cincinnati*—Mr. J. W. Judson, Mr. G. D. Strong, W. S. Ridgway. *Yokohama*—Mr. R. Guidan. *Switzerland*—Mr. Lockwood. *United States*—Miss Sagers, E. C. Badeau.

VIRGINIA.

The Late Election and its Significance—The Result a Grand Republican Victory.

Richmond, Friday, July 16, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A brief *resumé* of the prominent events of the campaign just closed will go far to clear away any apparent obscurity as to what was aimed at by the originators and supporters of the successful party in Virginia.

This new movement had its origin in a widespread dissatisfaction among our people, not with the reconstruction measures of Congress, nor with the principles of the National Republican Party, but solely with local men and measures, not understood nor appreciated outside of the State. Its originators were among the best known and longest tried Republicans in our State—few in numbers, it is true, but firm in purpose and strong in that confidence which conscious rectitude inspires in her champions. The Petersburg platform, upon which the Wells ticket was nominated, under the false guide of the equality of all men before the law, advocated the adoption of two clauses in our State Constitution which disfranchised all who fall under the prohibition from office-holding in the Fourteenth Amendment, and disqualified for any State, county or municipal office, not only every soldier and officer of the rebel army, but every sympathizer with the "Lost Cause," which would include certainly eighty out of every one hundred native born Virginians. The practical effect of these provisions, when adopted, would be to turn the railroads, canals, colleges, schools, churches and other religious institutions; our town, county and State organizations—in fine, the whole material, educational and religious interests of the State—to the control of an organized mob, possessed of neither education, property nor even the power of self-control, and whose qualification for official duties consists in the single fact of their recent emancipation from slavery.

With such impending ruin over our heads, it was felt that a combination of all just men, irrespective of their birthplace, could be rallied to deliver the Commonwealth; and it was to that end the true Republican Party was formed, and the following State ticket and platform of principles were promulgated:

To the Voters of Virginia: The undersigned, an Executive Committee of the true Republican Party of Virginia, beg leave to present for your support the names of Gilbert C. Walker, of Norfolk, for Governor; John F. Lewis, of Rockingham, for Lieutenant-Governor; and James C. Taylor, of Montgomery, for Attorney-General, all being representative men of the great National Republican Party, indorsers of the reconstruction measures of the Congress of the United States, and in thorough accord with the expressed wish of their great and patriotic leader, President Grant, for a speedy and permanent peace.

We need not stop here to give other reasons for presenting this ticket to the people of all classes of Virginia for their support than the action of the late Petersburg Convention, the scenes there witnessed, the demoralization manifested, and its abortive production. Nor will we now pass in review its nominations. The people have seen and heard, and can decide the case for themselves.

For four long, dreary years Virginia has been under the bans; some of her citizens disfranchised for past offences; some unable to comply with the requirements of Congress, and all suffering from doubt and uncertainty because of the want of a State Government. We believe, with our noble President, that the time has arrived when this uncertainty and doubt should be removed, when every citizen should have a voice in the choice of his representatives; and to secure this desirable end we ask all classes to join us in an appeal to Congress to remove these disabilities, and to allow the tax-paying resident to have an equal voice with newcomers in the selection of our rulers. The material resources of our State are languishing for want of a stable government; our internal improvements cannot progress to completion so long as we occupy our present anomalous position; capital will not seek investment within our borders, and labor and enterprise cannot flourish where doubt and uncertainty prevail.

In the ticket presented to the people of Virginia all the elements of success are admirably blended. Colonel Walker is a gentleman of fine business attainments, has large moneyed interests in the State, thoroughly understands her internal improvement policy, and is largely interested in those works; has studied the commanding natural advantages of Virginia, and is "heart and soul in the cause of developing and utilizing all her splendid resources, and especially of making her great seaport play the part in the commerce of the world for which nature designed it."

Colonel John F. Lewis is too well known as a Virginia gentleman, one "of the olden time," to require more than a passing notice. A firm, unflinching friend of the Union, even in its darkest hours, and a warm supporter of the reconstruction measures of Congress, he is no less the friend of the people of his native State, and would gladly set free their energies, and bidding them lay hold of their natural advantages, push Virginia forward in the great race of material progress."

Mr. James C. Taylor is a lawyer of distinction in Montgomery County, where he has practiced at the bar for twelve or fifteen years. He is a native of the Valley, was a member of the State Senate for one or two sessions, is a warm supporter of President Grant, advocates the adoption of the reconstruction policy as laid down by Congress, and favors the removal of political disabilities, as the surest and most speedy way of bringing about prosperity, peace and good feeling among the people of this once grand and glorious Commonwealth.

And now, fellow-citizens, our ticket is before you—will you reject it? Nay, is there a citizen of Virginia, whatever may be his condition in life, who, if he loves Virginia and wishes to see her moving forward to the front rank of the sisterhood of States, will refuse its support? Come, then, we beg of you, from hill and from valley—from hovel and from palace—come to the relief of Virginia in this her extremity, and by supporting the trio of patriots we have here presented, prove that you are capable of rising above self, and that your country is far more dear to you than men or factions.

Our platform, then, is:

"Peace and good will among men."

The prosperity and happiness of all the people.

Unity of purpose and combination of strength to build up our State and develop her inexhaustible resources.

Consolidation and concentration.

The removal of political disabilities.

The striking from the Constitution the test oath and the county organization.

The unity of the States and the glory of the Union.

The equality of all men before the law, and the equal protection of all, of whatever color or previous condition in life.

True allegiance and loyalty to the Government.

We respectfully urge the friends of this movement throughout the State to hold county meetings, appoint committees and immediately place themselves in correspondence with this Committee.

G. K. GILMER, Chairman.
J. W. Lewellen, Secretary.

The Democratic Party of the State met in convention at Richmond on the 28th and 29th of April last, and, after full consultation, and in view of the certain consequences to result from the division of the white vote between two parties, retired their candidates, dropped their party name, and, in effect, disbanded their party organization, thus relieving their members from all party ties, leaving each individual, without dictation, to range himself with one or the other wing of the Republican Party, or to stand wholly aloof as he might choose.

Thus the campaign opened, and while great confidence was always felt that the body of the people would come up to the rescue of the State, it was not till the last fortnight of the canvass, so certain that the malcontents who had refused to register and vote, at the election in 1867, would come out at this time, and upon that event manifestly depended our success.

It cannot be considered strange that Colonel Walker, who was committed to the support of the Fifteenth Amendment,—the "equality of all men before the law, and the equal protection of all, of whatever color or previous condition in life," who was nominated by a party in perfect harmony of views and purpose with the Administration of President Grant and the reconstruction measures of Congress, should be a bitter pill to the old Democratic leaders, who had so often repeated their undying hostility to both and all these measures; accordingly, between the openly expressed opposition of some, and the more dangerous apathy and indifference of others, the scales hung at a doubtful poise until the last week of the canvass. At last reason and patriotism gained the ascendency and we have the victory.

Who shall say this is not a Republican triumph—a political Appomattox, even? True, there is the usual number of dead and wounded on the field, but the "true Republican Party" occupy the ground, and all the division commanders have acknowledged that fact by reporting to General Grant, and congratulating him upon the success of his last campaign in Virginia. Even Raleigh T. Daniel, the old Democratic Field-Marshal, comes down gracefully with a dispatch that is too explicit to be misunderstood.

It is gratifying to all our friends to see that the Times has been among the first to recognize in this popular movement hopeful signs of returning loyalty to the old flag. You are not mistaken, and if the tide now running Unionward "be taken at the flood," it will prove strong enough to float the old Ship of State back to her mooring, where she sat when Washington and the other *great Presidents* trod its deck.

B.

The Jeff. Davis Mansion.—The premises for several years past used as District Headquarters, and known as the Jeff. Davis House, was purchased in 1861, by the City of Richmond, of Mr. Crenshaw, for $37,000, in Virginia money. New furniture was put into the house, and its use was offered to Davis as President of the Confederacy, he having about that time moved thither. He refused to occupy it gratis, and $10,000 rent was paid for one year's rent at least, either by himself or the "Government" he then represented. Whether any other sum was paid we do not recollect. No deed was ever made by the city for the property to Davis, or anybody else, certainly up to 1865. The Council has recently laid claim, not only for rent, but the restoration of the premises to the city as legal owner. As the case stands, the Government is the occupant *de facto* of the premises, and a claimant of the title, and the city, who paid Crenshaw for the place, is the *de jure* owner.—*Richmond State Journal, July* 17.

A Sad Death in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Dispatch, July 12.

Some twelve or fourteen days ago a man about 38 years of age, named L. C. Newburgh, came to this city from Montana, and put up at the boarding house kept by Mrs. Bridge, No. 713 North Levee. Being taken sick shortly afterward, he was sent to the Sisters' Hospital, and died there on Saturday last.

It has been learned that some years ago he married a young girl in Booneville, Mo., and they lived for a while very happily and contented. Some little difficulty arising between them, he went away to Montana—he said, for the purpose of punishing her. Immediately after getting there, he repented of his conduct, and wrote to her, asking her pardon and begging her to follow him. This she would not do, but he continued to write her the most affectionate letters, inditing as many as three a week. In all of these he calls her the most endearing names, begs her to relent, and speaks to her in the kindest possible manner. The letters are all well written, showing their author to be a man of considerable education. They came into the possession of a young man who had known the writer intimately in Montana.

This young man says that Newburgh was continually speaking of his wife, and grieved very much over her silence. Unable to remain up there any longer, he came to this city a few days ago with the intention of finding her. Soon after arriving he took sick, as we have said, and died.

At the inquest which was held this morning, it was thought from the testimony given that the deceased had committed suicide. When the attending physician of the Hospital went in to see him after he had been brought there, he found him vomiting and saw that he was emitting several particles of phosphorus. The doctor asked him how he had come to take the phosphorus, and he said that some one had given it to him on the Fourth of July, probably in a joke. There was no evidence, however, of any kind to confirm this, and the probability is that the unfortunate man, worn down by mental suffering, took the poison himself with the intention of terminating his life.

Among his papers was found a letter, which had to be held to a window or other transparency in order to be read, for the writing showed through the paper. It purported to be a letter from the Spirit Land, and was so dated, and was written in answer to inquiries he had made concerning his wife. The answers were very confused, and did not appear to throw any light upon her whereabouts. Inclosed was a card, in which was printed, "R. W. Flint, answers sealed letters; terms, $2 and a red stamp;" giving Flint's address in New-York.

The deceased has a mother living in New-Jersey, and was the father of two children, both of whom are dead. He was a German by birth, and whatever letters or effects he left will be taken care of by Mrs. Bridge.

An Island for Rent—Terms Moderate.

From the London Spectator.

Anybody want a kingdom all for himself, twice as big as the Isle of Wight, with hills as high as Skiddaw, timber, fresh-water streams, beautiful climate, varying only from 38° to 78°, and a soil that will grow anything? The *Telegraph* of Friday says there is such a kingdom to let, to be had of the British Government for a moderate rent. It is the Island of Auckland, 180 miles south of New-Zealand, with no natives, and belonging to the Colonial Office, which some years ago leased it to Messrs. Enderby, who leased it again to a company. The latter failed to pay the rent, and Government accordingly took possession again. No further assignment has been made, and if anybody wants to be a sort of King, and can get forty or fifty laborers together, Lord Granville will, we doubt not, make him lessee, Governor and Parliament all together. He ought to be rich enough to keep a steam yacht though, or he will be rather more secluded than if he kept a pike. If adventure is not wholly dead among us, that island will be taken up this year.

Disturbance in the Fourth Ward and Rescue of a Prisoner from the Police.

It will be remembered that the rivalry of two social clubs in the Fourth Ward has on several recent occasions resulted in serious breaches of the peace. Another outbreak occurred last night, but the warring clans appear to have made cause for the time against the Police. The two Clubs had been on an excursion, and about 9 o'clock a large crowd of their partisans had gathered on Peck-slip awaiting their return. Soon a disturbance arose. Officer Dunn, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested at once a man who appeared to be a leader, and started with him for the Station-house, being joined almost immediately afterward by Roundsman Neely. When the three had reached the corner of South and Beekman streets, the crowd attacked them with savage earnestness, using stones and other articles as missiles. The officers turned upon the mob, and used their revolvers, but without effect, the crowd making a rush upon them, beating them down, and rescuing the prisoner, whom they escorted away in triumph. None of the rioters were arrested, and so far as could be ascertained, none were injured, but both officers were very seriously bruised and cut, and were compelled by their wounds to retire to the Station-house. At a late hour of the night the district was perfectly quiet. Captain Allaire, however, had his entire force in readiness for any emergency.

A Peck of Cockroaches

Can be killed by a single flask of Lyon's Insect Powder. Nothing else kills insects. This is their natural enemy. See that you get the genuine. It has E. Lyon's signature on the package. All others are frauds. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

T. B. Bynner & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

POLITICAL.—South Carolina Financially; What New-York is Doing for the Material Interests of that State; Interesting Statement from Facts Furnished by Attorney-General D. H. Chamberlain—The Municipal Ring; A Democratic View of the Machine; Possible Mutiny in the Tammany Camp; The German *vs.* The Irish Element; More Daniels Coming to Judgment; Scramble for the Police and District Court Benches—The Recent Attacks Upon Marshal Barlow; Views of an Albany Newspaper—Tennessee; The Senter Movement and its Results; The New Coalition with the Democracy; Where Liberal Republicans are Found in the Present Canvass; Suffrage Not the Only Issue—Governor Walker of Virginia; His Reception and Serenade at Binghamton; Speech of Judge Balcom, and Response of the Governor-elect—Reconstruction in Virginia as Viewed by California—Broome County Politics; A Glance at the Situation; Candidates and their Prospects—The Democratic State Convention of Iowa; The Platform and the Nominees—The Ohio State Temperance Convention; The Resolutions and the Slate—Kentucky Negroes; Their State Educational Convention at Louisville—The Chinese Question; Views of Senator Cole, of California.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—Behind the Age—The Names "Rebel" and "Traitor"—The Virginia Election from the Wells Standpoint—The "Twin Relics of Barbarism"—What President Grant Means—Progress of Reconstruction; the Mississippi and Texas Elections—Minor Topics.

AGRICULTURAL.—Proceedings of the Fruit Growers' Club—Miscellaneous Matters: More About Making Hay; The Fresh Water Aquarium; Pacific Fruit at the East; Foreign Wools and Why They are Required; Fattening Sheep; Cutting Off Cows' Tails; Cutting Wheat Early; Fine Crops in the Great West; Crops in Indiana; Brevities.

LOCAL NEWS.—Murder in Hoboken; A Mutilated Corpse Found in the Water; A Night Watchman Brutally Killed; Arrest of Suspected Parties—Action of Police Commissioners; Complaint Against Superintendent Kennedy; Transfers of Sergeants and Patrolmen—The Car-Fare Swindle; The Car Companies Growing Rich off the Poor of New-York; Their Expenses Less, Receipts More, and Charges Higher than in 1864; An Unjust Tax; Reduction of Fares Demanded—The Atlantic Cable as a Detective; Arrest of Fugitives from Germany—The Fenian Funds; Fight for their Possession in the Courts—Hot Weather in New-York.

RAILWAY DISASTERS.—The Erie Slaughter: Investigation by the Coroner; the Freight Train Engineer Held Responsible and Arrested; Employes Asleep; Instructions Flagrantly Violated; Remarkable Charge and Verdict; the Guilty Engineer in Jail; What he Says of the Affair; Funeral of the Victims—Accidents on the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Rock Island Roads.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.—Latest Intelligence by Telegraph and Mail—The Fillibusters on Gardiner's Island; Invasion of their Camp by the United States Marines; One Hundred and Twenty-five Men Captured; the Prisoners Sent to Fort Lafayette; the Narrows Still Blockaded.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—A Christian Club; the Young Men's Christian Association Building; What shall it be? About Amusements; Muscular Christianity Recognized; A Great Gymnasium Proposed; Art and Religion Vis-a-Vis—A Chinese Sunday School in San Francisco; Remarks of Two Chinamen—Bishop Huntington and the Onondaga Indians.

SCIENTIFIC COLUMN.—Full List of Patents Recently Granted, at Home and Abroad, with Description of each—Diseases of Workers among Lead and Paint—Sundry Needed Inventions.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.—The New Massachusetts Liquor Law and Its Effects; What the People Want—Temperance Insurance Proposed to the People.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Affairs in Spain; Extraordinary Scene in the Cortes; A Battle over the Tariff; Recriminations Between the Ministers; A Crisis in the Cabinet—British Commerce; John Bright on the Greatness of England—France; Bribery and Corruption; How Government Candidates are Elected; The French National Guard Against Future Rioters—Spain; Prince Henri de Bourbon Swears Fidelity to the Constitution—Iceland; Rumored Plan for Its Annexation to the United States.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS.—Election to Decide About Their Sale; Singular Scenes at the Polls; Alexander T. Stewart the Purchaser; Two-thirds of the Votes Cast in his favor; Mr. Harvey Contests the Legality of the Election.

GENERAL TOPICS.—The Poughkeepsie Excitement; Assembling of the Military at Pleasant Valley; Arrest of the Ringleaders and Seizure of Property; A Great Show of Fight, but no Serious Resistance.

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New-York, July 16, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Sir: It having been stated by W. F. Ensign that he had picked our combination lock on the vault of the Ocean Bank, and that he could pick the same within three or four hours, now in order to test the accuracy of his statement and the security of our lock, we make this offer.

We will place in the hands of a Committee, to consist of five bankers, the sum of five hundred dollars, leaving it for the Committee to say whether any, and if so what, deposit shall be made by Mr. Ensign.

We will then close the lock on our own combination, using the same lock that was on the vault on the night of the robbery, and Mr. Ensign shall then, under the charge of the Committee, proceed to pick it, if he can, the Committee to allow him whatever time for his operations they may deem reasonable.

If he succeeds, the Committee to hand him the $500 and give him a certificate of his having picked our lock.

Should he fail, however, the Committee to give us the certificate of his failure, and to apply whatever money may have been deposited by Ensign (if any deposit should be required of him) to such purpose as they may deem proper.

We are ready to deposit this money and submit our combination lock to this test at once.

Yours, &c., BRIGGS & HUNTINGTON.

Going to Boston.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, the well-known and skillful Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, who treats, with Special Prescriptions, Falling, Loss, and Prematurely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Itching Heads, Eczema, Ringworm, Scald Heads, and all diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair, will positively close his office in this City, SATURDAY, July 31, for a few months, and open his Boston office, No. 7 West-st., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4.

Therefore we advise those of our readers who are afflicted with any cutaneous complaint of the head, or other parts of the body, to consult the Doctor previous to his departure.

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MARRIED.

CLAPHAM—CLAPHAM.—On Monday, July 12, by Rev. Saml. Carlisle, Edward Clapham, Esq., M. D., L. R. C. S. C., Professor of Anatomy, &c., Medical College Iowa State University, to Kate, only daughter of Glover Clapham, Esq., of New-York, deceased, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Chas. Goadsby Ferris, M. C. No cards.

GOULEY—CAULFIELD.—On Thursday, July 15, by Rev. J. H. Beckkers, at St. Paul's Church, Lexington, Ky., Dr. J. W. S. Gouley, of New-York City, to Isabelle M. Caulfield, of Lexington. No cards.

LEDLIE—CROUSE.—On Thursday, June 17, at the residence of John Crouse, Esq., by Rev. J. B. Canfield, D. D., General James H. Ledlie, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss Kate Crouse, of Syracuse, N. Y.

DIED.

BURKHALTER.—On Monday, July 19, after a lingering illness, Miss Euphemia Burkhalter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHAPIN.—On Monday, July 19, Adele, infant daughter of Asahel and Louise J. Chapin.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Riverdale, N. Y., this day, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock. Trains leave 30th-st. and 10th-av. at 9 and 9:40 A. M.

COLT.—At Paterson, N. J., on Monday, July 19, 1869, Thomas O. Colt, youngest son of the late Roswell L. Colt, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 1½ P. M., from the residence of his late father.

DICKINSON.—On Sunday, July 18, Caroline Laton, daughter of Horace and Jeannette L. Dickinson, aged 8 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner 5th-av. and Warren-st., Brooklyn.

DE MILLE.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 19, Samuel Edward, infant son of Peter E. and Maria De Mille.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, in 126th-st., near 4th-av., on Wednesday, at 6 o'clock.

GIBSON.—Suddenly, at Lake Mahopac, on Monday, July 19, Wood Gibson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILPIN.—At Minneapolis, on Wednesday, July 14, Charles Pope Gilpin, aged 31 years.

Funeral at Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday, July 20, at 1½ o'clock. Trains by Central New-Jersey Railroad leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12 M. Return at 3 and 5:30 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HULST.—On Sunday, July 18, Sarah D., infant daughter of George and Ann Eliza Hulst.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, East Williamsburg, L. I.

IVES.—At his residence, Waterbury, Conn., on Sunday, July 18, Abram Ives, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave New-York and New-Haven Depot at 8 A. M., returning at 6 P. M.

MILLER.—On Monday morning, July 19, Henry Ingersoll, youngest son of George S. and Caroline E. Miller, aged 5 months and 8 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MILLER.—Suddenly, at Cornwall, N. Y., on Saturday evening, July 17, Jennie Secor, daughter of Sarah Jane and Ephraim Miller, Jr., aged 1 year, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, July 20, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, T. F. Secor, No. 210 East 12th-st.

STONE.—On Sunday morning, July 18, Grace Elizabeth, youngest child of William F. and Martha Stone, aged 1 year, 1 month and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 42 East 35th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, July 20, at 3½ o'clock.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

To-day Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have their great sale at West Islip. The special train will leave Bushwick-avenue Station of the South Side Railroad at 10 o'clock, A. M. Cars will leave the foot of South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, at 9:45, A. M. Parties holding tickets will do well to take an early boat and meet the train at the Bushwick-avenue Station, where a number of cars will be in readiness to convey passengers to the place of sale. The auctioneers announce that no more tickets will be given out. The fortunate ones already provided, are guaranteed a day of profit and enjoyment. The arrangements are very complete, and a successful and pleasant day seems almost certain.

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Frame cottage and lot, No. 110 President-st., 100 ft. e. of Hicks-st., lot 23x100	3,000
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Water-st., Nos. 682 and 684, 50x100	9,000
22d-st., s. s., 142 ft. e. of 6th-av., 23x98.9	32,000
28th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	4,000
50th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100.5	54,060
31st-st., s. s., 406.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5	nom.

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Grand-st., No. 264, 5 years, per year	$2,000
Grand-st., No. 431, 4 years and 9 months, per year	1,260
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Columbia-st., e. s., 20 ft. w. of Church-st., 20x83.6	650
Court-st., e. s. 98 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 25x14.10x42.5x46.2x55	9,900
Ewen and Boerum sts., n. e. corner, 25x100	11,325
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Houston-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 40x100	1,800
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Skillman-st., e. s., 54 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 18x50	2,500
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16th-st., n. s., 214.7 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100	2,000
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Flushing-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 50x100	1,800
Hale-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Ridgewood-av., 25x100	200
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Main Rockaway road, s. s., part of Pettit's property, 58 acres	4,500

Flushing.

Bradford-av., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Jaggar-av., 25x100	$327

Hunter's Point.

West 8th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of West-av., 25x100	$900

Jamaica.

Chestnut-st. and Washington-av., n. w. corner, 100x100	$260
Chestnut-st., n. s. 125 ft. e. of Washington-av., 25x100	72
Linwood-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Monroe-st., 100x100	240
Linwood-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Monroe-st., 50x100 Walnut-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Monroe-st., 50x100	320
Jefferson-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Jamaica Railroad, 100x125	375
Sycamore-place, n. s., 200 ft. e. of Washington-av., 100x100	200
South-st., lots Nos. 189 to 198 inclusive, Van Wyck's map, each 25x100	1,200

Merrick.

Merrick-av., e. s., adjoining Southside Railroad Company, 417.5x417.5	$200

Woodhaven.

Grafton-av., s. s., 312.2 ft. e. of Centreville Course road, 150x260	$1,500
Grafton-av. and above road, s. e. corner, 150x312.2	2,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bruce-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 25x100	$1,900
Hamburg-place, e. s., 25 ft. s. of Kormon-st., 25 ft. front	1,800
Nesbit-st., s. s., 140 ft. east of Sleigh-st., 25x109	1,300
Wallace-st., e. s., indefinite, 25x100	700
West Bank-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Newton-st., 25x100	695
South 1st-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 62 ft. front	345

Belleville.

Franklin to Stone House Plains road, w. s., indefinite, 3½ acres	$1,487

East Orange.

Maple-av., w. s., indefinite, 46x212	$6,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY FOR SALE—ON THE WEST side, below 20th-st.; building about 35x100 feet, and large yard, with stable and sheds; boiler, engine, shafting, &c.; heated with steam; very strong building. Apply to J. P. DECKER, No. 44 Murray-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, A first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop full-size house. Price $35,000. Early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RAHWAY, N. J.
BUILDING PLOTS
FOR SALE AND
DWELLINGS ERECTED
AT LOW PRICES.

A large proportion of the cost may remain on mortgage, and payments made in installments if desired. These plots are of large size, fifty by two hundred feet. They are not fancy, free lunch, picnic lots, in the woods, near a projected station. They are within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot at Rahway, with flagged sidewalks on the whole line, and in front of all the plots offered the streets are graded, curbed, guttered and sewered. No nuisances of any kind. No buildings or porches erected or to be erected within twenty feet of the line of the streets. Churches and a school-house within two minutes' walk of the property. Streets from the depot to within three hundred feet of the plots paved with Belgian pavement, and lighted with gas. Trains to New-York every hour in the day. Commutation at about cost of stage fare up and down town in New-York.

JOSEPH T. CROWELL, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

PLOTS OF ACRES, SITUATED IN the lower end of Westchester County and on the line of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, for sale by FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A PARTIALLY FURNISHED house, near 4th-av.; rent low; house in perfect order. Inquire at No. 106 East 25th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of

JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE ROOM formerly occupied by the Open Board of Brokers, Nos. 16 and 18 Broad-st. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, A plot of ground, comprising eight or ten lots, between Leroy and 30th sts., with a bulkhead on the North River. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the name of WASSERMAN, PALESTER & JOSEPH, was dissolved March 13, 1869, by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated at No. 285 Broadway.

S. WASSERMAN,
M. PALESTER,
A. JOSEPH.

JULY 19, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of PALESTER & JOSEPH, for the purpose of importing pipes, smokers' articles and fancy goods, and will continue at the old stand of Wasserman, Palester & Josephs, No. 285 Broadway.

M. PALESTER,
A. JOSEPH.

PERSONAL.

96.—WILL MEET YOU AT THE Astor House July 20, 10½ A. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

FARM—FARM
AT AUCTION.

A farm of 183¾ acres in the town of Voluntown, Windham County, Eastern Connecticut.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will sell the above country seat at auction on THURSDAY, the 22d day of July, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Is delightfully situated in the pleasantest section of the State, 3¼ miles from Beachdale and 6 miles from Plainfield. A beautiful stream of spring water running through it, the best trout fishing and gunning in the State, and well wooded. For mill sites and manufactories this stream affords great advantages. House (frame) two story and attic, 45x34, with addition 24x16, in good order. A good barn, 36x30, and other outbuildings convenient and spacious. Two good wells of never-failing water. Part of the purchase money on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

Views of premises, maps, and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-street, N. Y.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

SHOOTERS ISLAND
AT
AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 3d of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at their office, No. 135 Broadway, the valuable property known as SHOOTERS ISLAND, nine miles from New-York, and opposite Newark Bay, containing nine acres, with dock 100 feet long, and sufficient water for vessels of all sizes, with six substantial brick buildings in good order, the whole constituting a

COMPLETE REFINERY,

or well suited for any manufacturing business.

Terms and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBS, bankrupt.—No. 2,014.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Jacobs, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of August, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy13-1aw3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS WEINBERG, bankrupt.—No. 2,022.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Julius Weinberg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of August, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy13-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NORMAN S. WASHBURN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Norman S. Washburn, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy13-1aw3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin F. Clayton, of the City of Brooklyn, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy20-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PARKER, individually and as a member of the firm of Parker & Peck, by whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1869.—In Bankruptcy.—At Brooklyn, in said district, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1869, before Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of the Eastern District of New-York.—Eastern District of New-York, ss: This matter came on to be heard at the United States Court Rooms in the City of Brooklyn on July 2, 1869, in said Court, and the said Charles Parker appeared by Stanley Langdell & Brown, his attorneys, and Edward H. Peck having been duly called to appear and show cause, if any there were, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, failed to appear. And thereupon, and upon consideration of the proofs in said matter, it was found that the facts set forth in said petition were true; and it is therefore adjudged that the said Charles Parker and Edward H. Peck, copartners in trade composing said firm of Parker & Peck, are bankrupt within the true intent and meaning of the act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. And it is further ordered that the said Edward H. Peck shall, within five days after the date of this order, make and deliver, or transmit by mail, postpaid, to the Marshal, as messenger, a schedule of all his creditors and inventory of his estate, in the form and verified in the manner required of the petitioning debtor by the said act.

[L. S.] Witness Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Brooklyn, in said district, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1869.

SAMUEL T. JONES,
Clerk of District Court for said District.

A true copy of the original adjudication of bankruptcy.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY JOHNSON and ISAAC M. KING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry Johnson and Isaac M. King, carrying on business as partners New-York City, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

jy20-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL M. ROSENBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 24th June, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy20-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR HAHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 29th June, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy13-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR ROSENTHAL, ISAAC BLACK and ISAAC ALEXANDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isidor Rosenthal, Isaac Black and Isaac Alexander, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of July, A. D., 1869.

LESTER M. CLARK, Assignee,
No. 243 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 8.

NO. 2,314.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Benjamin F. Clayton, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway.

jy20-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUSTIN W. OTIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 19th day of July, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

jy20-1aw3wTu*

MACHINERY SALE.

THE JERSEY CITY LOCOMOTIVE WORKS CO Offer for sale their ENTIRE STOCK of

MACHINERY, TOOLS AND ENGINEERING PLANT.

The machinery was procured from celebrated manufacturers, and has been kept in the best of order. Any information relating thereto will be furnished, together with descriptive catalogue and price list, on application to the Company's agent, WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS, office corner Steuben and Morgan sts., Jersey City, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN $6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000,

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WE OFFER FOR SALE:

South Side Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Piedmont Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
Petersburg Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Clover Hill Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Investments in above securities at present prices will pay from 8½ to 10 per cent. per annum.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on THURSDAY, July 29, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.

Full information furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,683.
$3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ₱ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 298, 299 and 300.
$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 179, 290, 91, 92 and 93.
$330 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 136, 603, 804 and 605, 144,990, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part.

HENRY P. MARSHALL,
No. 78 Wall-st.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869. }

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH, Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities.

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles from Danville west to Pekin, on the line of the oldest and principal wagon-road in the State. Total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, less than $18,000 per mile, secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

Capital stock, $3,000,000, a large portion of which has already been paid in.

The grading and bridging for the entire line have been completed from funds realized from stock subscriptions, and are now ready for the iron, which is being laid as rapidly as possible.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connections will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore. At Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western.

It has also western connections with the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and Union Pacific Railroad.

Having been appointed agents for the sale of these bonds, we with great satisfaction, and the utmost confidence, offer them to our customers and investors generally, as a cheap, safe and desirable security; being issued by a road passing through the garden of Illinois, a State well known for its enormous agricultural productions and rapid increase in wealth and population; and through numerous large manufacturing towns and cities, with its valuable railroad connections, making it a through line and a first-class road in every respect.

Some idea of the value of railway property in the State may be formed by looking over the statistics of the earnings of all the lines now completed.

The stock of the Rock Island, the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this road can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road may not sell as high as either of the above. The Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired.

We have personally thoroughly examined the road and country along the line, and we stake our reputation in saying no better investment can be made in any First Mortgage Bonds.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency, over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds, beside the advantage of being free of tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Price 95 and accrued interest, both in currency. Bonds forwarded by express, free of charge.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission.

For particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD

FIRST MORTAGE BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., until 12 o'clock on the 21st day of July, when the same will be publicly opened for the sale to the undersigned for cancellation of $60,000 of the first mortgage bonds o the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

Parties whose proposals are accepted will be immediately notified thereof, and will be required to present their bonds for payment at the office of the Company on the following day.

ISAAC H. KNOX, }
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

CITY OF BROOKLYN

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

THE UNITED CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY }
OF NEW-JERSEY, TRENTON, June 21, 1869. }

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company:

All stockholders as registered on the books of the above-named Companies on the 15th day of July, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for fifteen per cent. of their aggregate interests in the four Companies in new stock at par, as follows:

First—Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription between the 26th day of July and 10th day of August, 1869.

Second—Fifty per cent. between the 22d day of January and 10th day of February, 1870.

Subscriptions received at the offices of the Companies where the last dividend was collected, viz.: At the office of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 206 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia; and at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York.

RICHARD STOCKTON, }
H. S. SOUTHMAYD, } Treasurers.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. By order, JAS. H. LUCAS, President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	120¾	121	5-20 Coupon, '67	120¾	120⅞
Coupon, 1881	120¾	121	5-20 Coupon, '68	120⅜	120⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	121⅜	122	10-40 Regis'd	109⅝	110
5-20 Coupon, '62	123⅜	122½	10-40 Coupon	110⅜	110½
5-20 Coupon, '64	121⅜	122	Gold	135⅝	135⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	121⅜	122	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107½	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120⅜	120½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND }
AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY. }

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS, 1st July, 1869	4,243,234 53
LIABILITIES	75,489 35

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, }
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., }
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869. }

The regular quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable at this office 20th inst.

The transfer book will close on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen 21st inst.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 119 BROADWAY.

Cash capital	$1,000,000 00
Total assets July 1, 1869	1,909,303 53

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 48 WALL-ST., }
(Bank of New-York Building.) }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
470 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST., July 7, 1869. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

24TH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

JULY 7, 1869.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867. }

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD }
BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, }
NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDERS' Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of Sixty per Cent., free of tax, to policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 16, 1869.

ALSO,

Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY. }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 3.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, of $5 and upward, on and after MONDAY, July 19. Interest not withdrawn, will draw interest as principal from July 1. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six per Cent., free of Government tax.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY K. CONKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. Also, Twelve and one-half per Cent. in scrip for undivided profits, for which certificates will be issued to shareholders, dated Aug. 1, 1869, and bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, }
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 151 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	293,237 93
TOTAL ASSETS	793,237 93

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

29TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869	112,054 45
Assets	$312,054 45

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Assistant.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL }
COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL }
BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869. }

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from July 10 to Aug. 2, inclusive.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Assets July 1, 1869	322,458 49
Liabilities	2,290 43

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF
SIX PER CENT.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
payable on and after July 7, 1869.

THEO. KEELER,
Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 161 BROADWAY. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 BROADWAY, }
HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869. }

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS JULY 1, 1869	113,990
ASSETS	$313,990

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, MOTT AND }
WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869. }

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Aug. 2, 1869. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1869.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Cash Assets, $453,787.

A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable 2d August prox.

JAS. YEREANCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th July, 1869.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, July 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 35, of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable Monday, 19th inst.

A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, }
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 19, 1869.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, }
MAYER EISEMANN, } Vice-Presidents.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS }
COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Monday, Aug. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 22d inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Aug. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF }
NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after July 15, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
BUFFALO, July 12, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF BUFFALO, }
BUFFALO, July 3, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 139 Broadway.

E. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Dividend Jan. 1, 1869, 25 per Cent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., }
Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, }
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869. }

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 20.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1869. }

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid on demand, at their office in New-York, No. 173 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND }
BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, }
COR. EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B., July 20, 1869. }

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY Dividend, free of tax, has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on 1st of August proximo. Transfer books will remain closed from this date until 2d of August.

W. WHITE, President.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869. }

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, }
WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST OF JULY, will be paid on and after JULY 20.

All money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK

CORNER 34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and every evening from 6 to 8 P. M., (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, commencing on the 1st of each month.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

TEMPORARY DEPOSITS received, and interest allowed, as may be agreed upon, for the full time such deposits remain.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
SUN BUILDING, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

INTEREST will be paid on and after Monday, July 12, on savings deposits at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of tax, on all sums from $5 upward. If not withdrawn, interest will remain credited to depositors, and draw interest the same as original deposits.

ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS, for the convenience of business men, interest is paid on daily balances as per agreement, check books are furnished, and checks paid at sight without the book. The attention of business men is called to the advantages thus offered, which will be fully explained on applying at the Bank.

"Time is money." Depositors will receive prompt and courteous attention.

One dollar will commence an account.

German and French spoken at the counter.

Savings deposits made before the 20th inst., will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Theatre Building,)
Will open on MONDAY, July 26.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO 10,000,
Free from Government Tax.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
HORACE K. THURBER, First Vice President.
HUGH MURRAY, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

William M. Giles,	Michael Connolly,
Horace K. Thurber,	Daniel J. Costar
Hugh Murray,	Henry Harms,
Henry S. Osborn,	Frank B. Thurber,
Elias P. Lawrence,	James Cassin,
Henry Welsh,	James S. Barron,
John F. Pupke,	Wm. L. McDermott,
Edward Henry,	Edward Smith,
John W. Bockhorn,	August R. Mattlage,
Bernard L. Ackermann,	Frederick A. Ridabock,
William A. Hare,	Richard Field,
George E. Myers,	Vincent C. King,
Henry Lassing,	Charles F. Mattlage.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

1869. JULY INTEREST—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.

DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, June, 1869.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.

All Interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw Interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

1869.—JULY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 5 till 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, }
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 14, 1869. }

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of five per. cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-book at any time when required on and after the third Monday, being the 19th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, }
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, July 15, 1869. }

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid on all sums after Aug. 2. Deposits made on or before Aug. 10 will draw interest from the 1st of August.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary. WM. MILES, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres't.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1, 6 per cent., on $5 to $5,000.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wedn'sday, July 21
Tarifa, Thursday, July 22
Cuba, Wednesday, July 28
Tripoli, Thursday, July 29
China, Wednesday, Aug. 4
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5
Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18
Samaria, Thursday, Aug. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants,
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, by 1½ P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, July 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, July 31, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA.......July 24
COLUMBIA.......July 31
EUROPA.........Aug. 7
CALEDONIA........Aug. 14
CAMBRIA..........Aug. 21
IOWA...............Aug. 28

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN, 2,965 tons........July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons........July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons........Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,132 tons........Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons........Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons........Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P.M. on TUESDAY, July 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER..........July 22
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 29
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........Aug. 5

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Wed'day, July 28
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independent line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will follow 28th July.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GULF STREAM...MCCREERY.......Saturday, July 24
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE.........Saturday, July 31

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)

AT 5 P. M.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,)

FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,)

AT 6:30 P. M.

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M. and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $30; two months, $35; three months, $42. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:30 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Sat., July 17......10:30 A. M.	Sat., July 17......2:30 P. M.
Sun., July 18......9 A. M.	Sun., July 18......3:30 P. M.
Mon., July 19......12 M.	Mon., July 19......4 A. M.
Tues., July 20......3 P. M.	Wed., July 21......6:15 A. M.
Wed., July 21......3 P. M.	Thurs., July 22...7 A. M.
Thurs., July 22...3 P. M.	Fri., July 23......7 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL AND NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 5 P.M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:20 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.

Returning, will leave at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A HORSE THAT CAN SHOW 3 minutes; must be perfectly sound, and kind in every particular, and fully guaranteed; also, a good top buggy and harness; cash will be paid if sold low. Address Post Office Box No. 3,280, New-York.

HORSES.—PAIR BLACK MARES, 8 YEARS old, 14½ hands; stylish travelers, and fast in single, double harness or under saddle; free of all vice; sold at reasonable price. Inquire for WILLIAM, No. 131 West 17th-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, JENNYS & SON, No. 213 East 21st-st., near 3d-av., are now regarded as the first makers in the country. Their instruments are elegantly finished with the "patent agraffe" treble, and are selected by many of the high schools and conservatories on account of their superior tone and great durability.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
T. COMAN,
G. W. DITCHETT,
} Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE. — PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Vandam, Sullivan, Watts, Washington, and Laight streets.

Second—For building sewers in Second-avenue, from Seventy-fourth to and through Seventy-fifth-street to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Vandam-street, from Greenwich to Macdougal-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Sullivan, from Broome to Spring-street, and on the southerly side of Spring, from Sullivan to Clark-street; both sides of Watts-street, from Greenwich to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Washington, from Vestry to Laight-street, and both sides of Laight-street, from Washington to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on all intersecting streets.

Second—Embraces all the lots lying between Madison and Second avenues and between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, and the lots on the easterly side of Second-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherford-place.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherford-place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. BUCKLIN, Jr., late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the office of F. C. Farley, No. 45 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of October next. Dated April 5, 1869.

MARY L. BUCKLIN,
FREDERICK C. FARLEY,
} Administrators.

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EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 29th day of July for a license to sell ale and beer only at No. 238 West 16th-st.

THOMAS TILSON.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO occupy a cottage on a gentleman's place; Protestants; Americans preferred; the man to do farming work, the woman to attend a dairy; they must be well qualified and well recommended. Apply at No. 280 Madison-av., corner 40th-st.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUAtions, all respectable American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, lady's maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av.

AT BEDELL'S—100 GIRLS WANTED daily, at Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st., viz: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, girls for housework, and those lately landed suited immediately. N. B.—No charge till suited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS in a small private family; one is a first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing; the other as waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 407 East 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, meats and desserts, and a good baker of bread and biscuit. Call at No. 104 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., second floor, for two days. Reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; to go out by the day or week; no objection to the country; best of references. Address or call for M. M., No. 330 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., back room, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls; one as good plain cook and competent laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both fully qualified for the positions; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable, sober, single man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good, careful driver; can milk, if required; City references. Address M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant young woman, a situation as excellent cook; English or French; meats, game, soups of all kinds; pastry, creams, jellies, boning, larding; excellent baker; has the best City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS GOING OUT by the day, a few more engagements, or would like to engage herself with some neat family; has eight years' references. Call at No. 173 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to take entire charge of a baby from its birth; also to do plain sewing; has fifteen years' experience; has no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen in her last place, No. 105 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is a good plain cook, and would assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 30 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY from London, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 233 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., three pair of stairs, to the back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as an experienced cook in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; best City reference. Call at 318 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machines to go out by the day or week in private families; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address M. L. CARROLL, Station E, 8th-av., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do washing and ironing at her own room; is a very good laundress, and does fluting; or would go out by the day. Call at No. 433 East 14th-st., Room No. 9, third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of references from former employers. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; understands both; best City references; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given from a place where she has lived four years; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 828 3d-av., fourth floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress by a very respectable young woman; understands hairdressing perfectly, having taken lessons in France; has lived with the best families; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; has lived for twelve years in her former place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant married man; no objection to the country; City and country reference. Call or address S. F., No. 232 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 168 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, with good City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 120 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, A situation in a first-class private family; is an excellent baker; City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 281 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 233 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third story, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a very respectable young woman; first-class City reference given. Call or address No. 229 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED.—A THOROUGH DRESSMAKER wishes engagements by the day or week; terms moderate; first-class City references. Address F. L., Union-square Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference can be given. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting. Can be seen for one week at No. 344 E. 31st-st., Miss COFFEY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a boarding-house. Call at No. 336 1st-av., Room No. 6.

ANY LARGE ESTABLISHMENT that wants a head cook, unequaled in all kinds of French, English and German cooking, understanding the serving of supper and dinner for parties in the neatest manner, a good housekeeper, a superior confectioner and pastry cook, and a competent person, who can take the entire charge if required, and who has the best of City reference from the first families for a number of years, may apply for this week at No. 348 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Country preferred.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTestant, age 34, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands raising all fancy stock; farming in all its branches; first-class vegetable gardener; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; go to any part of the country; first-class reference from last employers. Address W. B., Garrisons Post Office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as first-class gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches relating to hot-house and green-house plants, flower garden and vegetables; is a first-class forcer of fruits, flowers and vegetables; is not afraid of work; references first-class. Address J. H. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a smart respectable single man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a competent driver; City or country; understands gardening; can milk; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address L. E., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an industrious single man, Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and experienced driver; also willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call or address W., coachman, No. 58 West 15th-st., stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man (German); understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver; careful and obliging; has good references. Call or address M. H., No. 150 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN for the country; must be a thorough horseman; none need apply unless fully qualified; situation permanent. Address, stating name, references and last place, S., Box No. 335 Post Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; country preferred; has the best of references. Address B. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man in the country; of good experience as coachman and gardener; is capable of taking general charge of a small place; can be recommended sober and industrious. Address A. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man just come from England, as waiter and valet in a private family; speaks English and French; wages moderate. Address L. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, with good City references; Can be seen at No. 49 West 18th-st., for three days, or address by note No. 229 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as plain gardener; can milk and drive horses; will make himself useful. Address C. A., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A PLACE with a gentleman in City or country; can drive, take care of horses, milk, &c. Address, for two days, M. G. B., Box 212 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR porter in a store; good references given. Address A. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO LET TO a gentleman of quiet, refined habits, a neatly furnished room, without board, in a very desirable location; positively references exchanged. Address E. W. B., Box No. 6,742 Post Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either single or en suite, to let without board, either permanent or transient, at No. 15 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts., New-York; references required and given.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT AND handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with closets, water, bath and board for two, only $18 a week; in the first-class house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, for gentleman, wife and daughter 7½ years old; two unfurnished communicating rooms; location north of 50th-st. Address, with terms, P. W., Box No. 4,145 Post Office.

A LARGE, NEATLY-FURNISHED front room, on second floor, to let, with or without full or partial board, in a strictly private family; house has all modern improvements. Apply at 107 Leroy-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; reference required.

A PLEASANT HOME IN A QUIET neighborhood, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

TO LET—AT NO. 29 WEST 33D-ST., HANDsome suites of rooms with board, at summer prices; house first class in every respect; references exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS AND EXCELLENT board at Summer prices can be had at No. 55 West 12th-st.

TO SOUTHERN AND EUROPEAN families arriving in the City.—First-class rooms, with board, at No. 52 University-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements and private bath rooms, with first-class attendance. 170 5th-av., over Goupil's.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had by a family of six or eight persons, or less, till Sept. 13, at Morristown, N. J.; the finest location in town; house supplied with gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, &c. Address Post Office Box No. 145.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL, SARTOGA.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY RECEPTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK,
BY THE
CITIZENS AND VISITORS OF SARATOGA,
AT THE UNION HOTEL,
On THURSDAY, July 22, at 9 o'clock P. M.
LELAND BROTHERS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

SPA INTERLAKEN, (SWITZERLAND.)

Opening of the season April 1; the use of whey and the concerts of the band began May 1; all the mountain passes are clear of snow and the hotels opened.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE.

CAPE MAY

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Through cars are attached to the 12:30 noon train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and run through to Cape May without change, arriving at 7 P. M. Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st.; depot, Jersey City, and No. 944 Broadway. F. W. JACKSON, Gen'l. Supt.
F. W. RANKIN, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P.M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

Closing out of the Spring and Summer stock of Iron Grenadines, French muslins, Bombazines, Crape Cloths, Tamese, &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—One lot of Black Alpacas, 50c., worth 75c.
One lot of Empress Cloth, $1, worth $1 50.
Beautiful French Robes, $2 50, worth $6.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price list furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS OF DORA. | LAST NIGHTS OF DORA.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

In active preparation and will shortly be produced, (for the first time in this theatre,) Boucicault's great play of

THE LONG STRIKE,

which will be presented with AN UNUSUALLY STRONG CAST, and appropriate scenery and appointments.

DORA at 8 P. M.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN at 10 P. M.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

The best NINTH WEEK. entertainment.
Fun. HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY. Fun.
The only THE THEATRE Pantomime.
Fun. MOST EFFECTIVELY VENTILATED. Fun.
The best GEORGE L. FOX'S entertainment.
Fun. GREAT AMERICAN PANTOMIME. Fun.
The only HICCORY DICCORY DOCK, Pantomime.
Fun. WITH ALL ITS MANY WONDERS. Fun.
The best CLOWN, G. L. FOX. entertainment.
Fun. SANGALLI AND GRAND BALLET. Fun.
The only KIRALFY TROUPE. Pantomime.
Fun. HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY. Fun.
The best WITH ELEVEN entertainment.
Fun. SENSATIONAL DANCERS. Fun.
The only SHOWER OF CATS. Pantomime.
Fun. FOX'S FLYING VELOCIPEDE. Fun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, MISS FANNY MORANT,
In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JULY 20, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Rienzi".............Wagner
2. Waltz, "Amelie".............Lumbye
3. Traeumerei.............Schumann
4. Mazurka, "Stadt und Land".............Strauss
5. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani".............Verdi
6. Overture, "Robespierre".............Litolff
7. Cavatina, "Bel Raggio." Solo for Cornet....Rossini
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Wein, Weibe und Gesang," (new). Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "Robert Le Diable"....Meyerbeer
10. Overture, "Fra Diavolo".............Auber
11. Polka, "Levy-athena." Solo for Cornet.......Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Grand Quadrille, "Schutzen" (new).......Strauss

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by Dodworth's unrivaled Orchestra, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 14, 1869, for furnishing and delivering, at the site of the new Post Office, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 140,000 c. feet, more or less, of dimension GRANITE, clear in color and free from seams, stains or sap. The stones will average 20 cubic feet each, and will be full to the square and true, sound in every particular, and according to a schedule of sizes to be furnished hereafter.

Also for furnishing and delivering, as above, 6,500 cubic yards, more or less, of GRANITE, LIMESTONE, or North River RUBBLE, to be flat on the bed, sound, and breaking with a clean, square fracture; one-quarter to be bond stones, to contain not less than 5 cubic feet, and no stone to contain less than 1½ cubic feet, or to be less than 5 inches thick.

Also, for 8,000 yards, more or less, of hard, durable STONE, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete.

Bids will be made by the cubic foot and yard, and will be tendered separately for dimension stone, rubble and concrete.

Payments to be made monthly, upon delivery and acceptance of the stone, by the Supervising Architect, or his agent, deducting 10 per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him—the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Dimension, Rubble and Concrete Stone."

Bidders for dimension stone will submit in all cases a sample of the stone they bid for—six inches cube showing the different styles of cutting suitable to and showing the quality of the material.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEP'T,
OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869. }

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, properly indorsed and addressed to the "Committee on Telegraph" of this Board, for the erection of a new and perfected system of telegraph for fire alarm purposes in the City of New-York, will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 26th inst.

The plan to embrace a Central Office with radiating metallic circuits, not less than four hundred automatic street boxes and suitable alarm machinery for eighty stations, with not more than ten boxes or stations on any one circuit. The machinery, poles, wires and several attachments to be of the best quality and improved style.

The "Commissioners" reserve the right to reject any or all proposals which in their judgment do not embrace a perfect and reliable system.

Specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, U. S. N., NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869. }

Sealed proposals to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 22d inst., for the following supplies, to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, to wit:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

20,000 c. ft. best quality fine-grained Southern Yellow Pine Plank Stocks, none to be less than 35 ft. and to average 45 ft. in length, to be 14 inches square at the top end and free from all defects.

Bidders will state in their bids the date within which they will complete the delivery if awarded them. Blank forms will be furnished from this office, and bids be opened at the hour named.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1869.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July next, for the construction of four Revenue Steam Cutters of wood or iron, one Propeller and three Side-wheel.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application in person or by letter to this Department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope,

"Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 13, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for the excavating and carting away of all earth from the site of the new Post Office on the Park, amounting to 52,000 cubic yards, more or less. The sand found on the site will not be included in the contract, but will be retained by the Department. The excavation to be made as directed by the supervising architect or his duly authorized agent.

Measurements will be made in the excavation and the payments monthly, reserving ten per centum to insure faithful and prompt completion of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Excavating," and addressed to the undersigned.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until 12 M of the 31st day of July, 1869, for furnishing and delivering 20,000 barrels (more or less) of the best quality of Rosendale, or other cement, equal in quality thereto, on the site of the proposed Post Office building in New-York. Each barrel to contain at least 300 pounds of cement, and to be delivered in quantities of from 500 to 1,000 barrels, subject to the order of the Supervising Architect or his agent, and at such times as may be, in their judgment, necessary.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed:
"Proposals for Supplying Cement," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 13, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for all and the whole of the iron fence and stone coping inclosing the United States property on the Park, New-York, 300 feet on Broadway, 300 feet on Park-row, and 150 feet circular connection between them, being 750 feet, more or less, of iron fence and coping.

Said fence and coping will require to be removed on or before the 14th day of August next, and all portions remaining on the ground after that date will be forfeit to the United States.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Fence and Stone Coping," and will be addressed to the undersigned. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.
FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.
FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.

LUCILLE LA WESTERN,
LUCILLE VOLEUSE WESTERN,
LUCILLE D'ENFANTS, WESTERN,
LUCILLE AS WESTERN,
LUCILLE MARGARET WESTERN,
LUCILLE ROOKLEY, WESTERN,
LUCILLE THE WESTERN,
LUCILLE CHILD WESTERN,
LUCILLE STEALER, WESTERN,

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

IN REHEARSAL—SATAN IN PARIS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER
TUESDAY, July 20, 1869.
LAST ELEVEN NIGHTS OF THE
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
THE LAURI FAMILY,
and the
CLODOCHE TROUPE.
Will speedily be produced—BOUCICAULT and House's great Drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
GREAT CAST, NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and all the ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.,
WITH ITS 100,000 CURIOSITIES,
forming the most valuable collection ever exhibited.
ADMISSION 30 CENTS.
Fourth week and last but one of the engagement of E. EDDY.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
MONDAY, July 19, and during the week,
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
THE POLICE SPY,
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2,
THE RAG PICKER OF PARIS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss KATE FISHER, the celebrated Equestrienne; Messrs HAWLEY and MIACO, the Flying Men of the Air; MAZEPPA and OUR BOY FROM LIMERICK.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST SIX NIGHTS, LAST SIX NIGHTS.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF THE SEASON.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
DAN BRYANT and the Excelsior Troupe in new acts.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
Parquet, 50 cents; Gallery, 25c.; Orchestra, 75 cents.

COOPER INSTITUTE, ROOM NO. 24.—On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., PFEIFFER'S VITAL-METER (an apparatus to prevent death from premature interment,) will be exhibited. It is the most interesting discovery of the age. Admission 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—HENCE SO MANY PREFER

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

RECTORY SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.,

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.

The Fall session begins Sept. 7.

REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.

HAMDEN, July, 1869.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO REceive lessons in the German or French language from a lady. Address SOCIAL, Box 672 Post Office.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires a situation in a private school, or in a family as governess; the highest testimonials given. Address E. N., Station G.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—I. A. KAYSER and B. KRESSNER, plaintiffs, against HASPERG and SCHAEFER, who comprise the mercantile firm of Hasperg & Schaefer, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty cents, with interest from the 20th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, on three thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and forty-four cents thereof, and with interest on five thousand and fifty-three dollars and thirty-six cents thereof from the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1869.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1869.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Je22-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD and HENRY VAILE, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS GAGLIARDI, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 90 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars, with interest from the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 10, 1869.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 90 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, June 18, 1869. je22-law6wTu.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—CHARLES F. A DOHM, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE SOPHIA DOHM, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, City of New-York, on July 2, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1869.

S. B. NOBLE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

Jy20-law6wTu

A LATTER-DAY HERMIT.

Thirty-two Years in the Navesink Highlands as a Ship-news Reporter.

CHAPTER OF STRANGE REMINISCENCES.

New-York Harbor and its Crack Ships, Slow Pilots, Semaphoric Telegraph and Newspapers of a Past Age.

The visitor to the Highlands of Navesink, after enjoying the magnificent view of the ocean which may be had from the summit of the hill whereon the double-towered light-house is erected, will do well to call in at the small frame building on the brow of the acclivity, immediately in front of the light-house, and just beyond the picket fence that incloses the land belonging to the National Government. There is not much in this small building itself to attract special attention. An old-fashioned desk, with a "let-down" attachment, evidently long in use; an office chair in a fair state of preservation; its fellow, decidedly dilapidated, and minus two-thirds of the spokes and rim that once formed its back; a lounge, on which, quarter of a century since, one might have reclined with comfort, but which is now totally "played-out;" a high table on which is a telegraphic instrument, whose ivory-knobbed key is deeply indented, owing to its having been manipulated for a long, long time; and a decidedly ancient wood stove, standing in the centre of the floor, complete the furniture of the contracted edifice which occupies about as much space as can be covered by half a dozen dry-goods boxes. It has three windows, looking north, east and south, and over the eastern one is a spy-glass, resting on two small cast-iron brackets. It is well worn and indented, having numerous indications of frequent use for these many years.

THE HERMIT.

The occupant of the premises is an elderly gentleman, whose years number more than threescore, and whose head is silvered with advanced age. He is well preserved, nevertheless, and has a healthy, ruddy complexion, which indicates perfect freedom, in his early years, from the habits of dissipation that mark so many of the young men of this day and generation. He is not rotund, being, on the contrary, above the average height and spare in flesh, but well knit, and still active in his movements. He has a mild blue eye, which beams kindly on you as he tells you that he has been in daily attendance at this little office for "thirty-two years this Summer." During this time he has faithfully chronicled the arrival of ocean vessels from all parts of the globe, and is now just as intent as ever on performing his duties. He is the outer marine reporter of the American Telegraph Company—an invaluable adjunct of the great mercantile interests of the nation. He was born in Suffolk County, Long Island, but he has not set "foot upon his native heath" in thirty years, although the island is within sight of the spot whence he has for now more than a quarter of a century transmitted his daily list of arrivals. He comes to New-York only as occasion necessitates his presence in the Metropolis, (which is not often,) and his visits are never protracted beyond the time required in which to transact the business that brings him from his Highlands home. Taken altogether, he is the very opposite of a "roving blade," and is the most contented, least inquisitive Yankee one ever met. He resides about two and a half miles from the light-house, and this distance he has footed twice every day, six days a week, for more than thirty years, making in the aggregate nearly fifty thousand miles. As we have intimated, he is the telegraphic marine reporter at this point, which was first used as a telegraph station in 1828; but the system of transmitting intelligence is not now what it was in his youthful days.

THE SEMAPHORIC TELEGRAPH.

His reportorial labors here ante-date the magnetic telegraph by many years. When he was a young man the semaphoric telegraph was in vogue, and, for a long time, he was engaged in operating it as a means of communicating marine intelligence, first at the Company's old office in New-York, and subsequently at this point. This same system is now in operation between vessels at sea. It consists in the hoisting and lowering of a number of small flags, whereby certain numerals are indicated, according to the position of the flags, and the numbers thus formed may be translated into sentences by consulting a key to MARRYAT'S Signal Code, copies of which are in all languages. When communication was desired with a ship just coming into port and a land station, or between two points on land, boards indicative of numerals when placed in certain positions were used. These boards, or arms, were affixed to a high pole, one under the other, at some prominent point of land, and worked by a series of pulleys and cog-wheels from below, in such a manner as would place them one on either side of the pole at any desired angle, each angle indicating a numeral. The answer, when it came from on board the ship, had to be made with the little flags. Every ship and ocean vessel had its number laid down in the Code, and, when passing the Highlands, or Sandy Hook, would display its little flags from the mizzen-peak in such manner as to represent the numerals corresponding with the number set opposite its name in the Code, and by this means the reporter was enabled to designate and report each inward-bound ship or vessel, while yet far out at sea. There were then four of these semaphoric telegraph stations: one at the Highlands, one on Sandy Hook Point, another on Staten Island, and the other one on top of the old Merchants' Exchange, New-York, being a distance from the first to the last mentioned of twenty-three miles. After the Exchange was burned, the New-York station was moved to the roof of HOLT'S United States Hotel, Fulton-street, corner of Water. At the time of which we speak there were, of course, no steamers running across the ocean. It was necessary for merchants, however, to have notice, as early as possible, of the arrival of their vessels, and by means of this telegraph they could get the information while the ships were still at sea and making for Sandy Hook. If the reporters at each station were on the lookout, a short message could be transmitted from the Highlands to New-York in two or three minutes. It was very seldom necessary, however, for the reporter at Highlands to telegraph more than the mere name of the vessel, as the ships did not pass near enough to enable him, at this point, to enter into any lengthened conversation with the Captains. This was sometimes done, however, at the Staten Island station. On a clear day the pole of its neighboring station (Sandy Hook) was plainly visible from the Highlands office, and, by keeping an eye out for the raising of the warning signal flag belonging thereto, notification was had of the desire of the operator to communicate. This plan of telegraphy worked well. It was a large enterprise for those days (1828) and the question was agitated why stations should not be established for transmitting news over the whole country. A writer of that era in touching this topic speaks thus:

> "An additional impulse has rendered it necessary to add new energy to our means of communication. If there are now essential advantages to business in obtaining intelligence at the rate of ten or twelve miles per hour, any one must perceive that there must be a proportionate benefit when information by telegraph can be transmitted at the rate of six miles per minute throughout the country."

This "information," be it understood, could extend no further than the asking and answering of such questions as were laid down in MARRYAT'S Signal Code, of which the following are specimens:

"Where are you from?"
"What is your cargo?"
"When did you leave port?"
"Was it healthy?"
"Was there any blockade?"
"Have you heard of any blockade newly established?"
"Have you any late newspaper?"
"Is your crew healthy?"
"Do you want a pilot?"
"Do you require assistance?"
"Do you want a doctor?"

These questions were indicated by numbers, made with the semaphoric angular arrangement above described, and stood thus: "1261?" "1262?" "1263?" "1264?" and so on. The Captain would answer by means of the little flags, "yes," or "no," as the case might be; or, whenever the name of his ship, the port whence he came, or other information were required, would place his flags so as to indicate the numerals corresponding thereto, and the operator would search out these in the Code, transcribe the sentences set opposite them in the key, and transmit the intelligence to the next station. Depending on the answers received, there would be transmitted to the vessel, in many cases, information like the following, also expressed by numeral sentences:

"A pilot is coming to you."
"Assistance will be sent."
"A doctor will be sent."
"The city is healthy."
"Your consignees are informed of your arrival," &c.

The subsequent establishment of lines of ocean steamers, and, still later, the ocean cable, has superseded this means of transmitting and receiving information, so far as the land stations are concerned, and now the old gentleman at the Highlands does nothing more than telegraph to this City the names of inward-bound vessels, the condition of the weather, the course of the wind, &c.

PILOTAGE NOW AND THEN.

Should the visitor ask him as to the condition of the pilot system now and that which prevailed thirty years ago, he will probably answer, as he replied to the writer, somewhat after this style:

"Well, the pilot system, like everything else, has undergone a change. When I was a young man there were, of course, fewer pilots than there are now. Then they never thought of going beyond the Hook. Afterward, however, the Jerseymen took to piloting, and the competition between them and the New-Yorkers is now so great that the boats very often go out to sea a distance of one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles in search of inward-bound vessels. There a pilot will be put on board, and the boat will scud back to the City and report the vessel as being 'below,' and I frequently get a dispatch from the City office asking why I didn't report her. The fact is I hadn't as yet seen her. Probably in two days afterward she will come within range of my vision, and—Halloa! there's something!"

This exclamation was occasioned by the old gentleman's discovering far off on the eastern verge of the horizon what to the unpracticed eye of the writer seemed to be a mere speck. The old veteran, after gazing intently for a minute or so, said "that's a ship," and, taking his glass, endeavored to make her out. The atmosphere of the ocean was somewhat hazy, and it was difficult to discern an object with any degree of distinctness. Handing the glass to the writer, he said:

"I see she has signals up, but the wind is the wrong way, and I can't get a square look at 'em. I know the ship, though; she's the *Emerald Isle*, emigrant passenger vessel from Liverpool. I can tell her among a hundred by her build; I've been expecting her along this way for a few days past," and going immediately to his telegraphic instrument he was soon tapping away, announcing the presence "below" of the ship in question. Between three and four hours afterward the writer was on board the steamer *Magenta*, voyaging from the Highlands to New-York, and when sailing past Sandy Hook came in close proximity to the ship *Emerald Isle*, which was then entering the Lower Bay. The old man had seen her just as her hull appeared above the horizon, and so familiar is he with all ocean craft sailing from New-York, that his practiced eye enabled him to discern her peculiar points immediately, notwithstanding the haziness of the atmosphere and the direction of the wind prevented his making out her signals.

OCEAN STEAM-CRAFT.

When the old gentleman first became a marine reporter, there was no such thing as steam communication with Europe. The prophecy that one might cross the ocean in ten days' time, if broached, would have, *prima facie*, proved the lunacy of its utterer.

"Great changes since then," he said, talking of this subject. "I reported the first ocean steamer that ever visited these shores—the *Sirius*; and the second—the *British Queen*; and the third—the *Great Western*. Since then, it is hard to say how many of them I've seen pass and repass; but I've seen and reported all. I know them all, and I never think of looking for a steamer's designating signal. One-half the time they don't hoist any; so that unless I knew them by their build I couldn't report them at all."

GETTING FOREIGN NEWS THIRTY YEARS AGO.

As to the means whereby the daily journals procured foreign news from incoming vessels in the olden time, the visitor is courteously told of the enterprise (and for that day it was great) which set afloat the *Newsboy*, a little steamer which used to run down to the Lower Bay and bring back packages of English papers for the use of the City journals. After many years of active and useful service this little craft was wrecked in what is known as the "Horseshoe," its occupation being practically gone. Its last trip was made about fifteen years ago.

HOW SHREWSBURY INLET WAS CLOSED.

Our ancient friend has many stories to tell of incidents that transpired in the vicinity of his ocean-bound field of operations. There was once an inlet known as Shrewsbury Inlet, from the ocean into Navesink River, which divided the promontory running north from Long Branch in two parts. It was almost immediately opposite the site of the present light-house. In 1844, on a cold and stormy night, the ship *North America* became disabled and was driven ashore, head on, at the mouth of this inlet, and remained there grounded. It was impossible to get her off, and the sands collecting around her completely filled up the passage. For several years the masts of this wreck remained standing, but they were finally cut to pieces and used for fuel. The hull was afterward burned to the water's edge, and the constant accumulations of sand over the imbedded part have at last connected what was formerly known as "Black Island" with the main portion of the promontory, and the trains of the Sea Shore Railroad now run over the spot where the hulk of the old *North America* lies buried.

A SORROWFUL TALE.

If the visitor desires to hear a tale of shipwreck and suffering, he may listen to the old man's recital of a terrible shipwreck in the Winter of 1859. The scene of the horror is just south of the light-house hill.

"One night during that Winter, and it was without exception the coldest that was ever known in this climate," he says, "there was stranded on the beach, just there, where you see that big breaker rolling in, (pointing to the spot,) a brig from the West Indies. The sea ran mountain high that night, and roared with a vehemence I never heard before or since. I think I can hear the thunder of the billows, now, as they then sounded to my ear. It was cold, terrible cold. Every drop of water that fell on land froze immediately—even salt water froze. Well, the brig was driven ashore, and when the day broke, there she was, within plain sight of the beach, and the suffering crew demanding immediate help. A crowd gathered on the beach, desirous of extending aid, but to reach the brig by means of a boat was impossible; no boat could live in such a sea. The waves beat over the wreck with a force and a frequency that were fearful to behold, and as the spray struck the rigging it froze hard and fast. Of the crowd on the shore, nearly every one had his ears frozen. We knew there were people on the wreck, for we could, now and then, see one or two, and every person was anxious to get them ashore, but no one knew how. Finally it was suggested that a rope attached to a cannon ball might be fired over the wreck, made fast to the mast, and that in this way the sufferers might be brought to land. The suggestion was acted on. A cannon was procured, and the rope thrown over the lower yard of the foremast, the only mast left standing. One poor fellow, a sailor belonging to the brig, ventured up the ratlins in the hope of securing the end of it to the mast, but when about four feet up from the bulwarks, or what was left of them, he could get no further. The constantly accumulating spray completely covered him with ice, and actually froze him fast to the rigging, where he died. It was a painful sight to behold the poor fellow's body thus cemented to the shrouds, his legs and arms extended after the manner known among sailors as the 'spread eagle;' but there was no help for it. After the storm had partially subsided the next day, means were found to reach the wreck, and it required the use of an ax to cut away the icy shroud which had enveloped the poor sailor. The body, frozen as stiff as an iron bar, was taken down and brought on shore. The bodies of two others, the Captain and steward, were found frozen to the deck and covered with ice, and four or five corpses of the crew were afterward thrown upon the shore. The remainder of the poor fellows were never heard of."

ANTE-DATING LONG BRANCH.

Branching off from this painful subject, the old reporter related, that when he came first to the Highlands, there were only three houses there, one of these being the light-house keeper's residence. The town in the vicinity was then a mere hamlet. Long Branch, as a fashionable watering place, was unknown. "Think of the change," said he. "Last Saturday the railroads took over 2,800 visitors to that point! By-the-by," he remarked, "I've operated here now thirty-two years, and I've never yet been to Long Branch. I know you'll think this strange; but it's no less strange than true. You see I never was much of a rover. I've been almost to the Branch, though. It's now about three years since our line blew down in that direction, and I started out to find where the break was. I found it about two miles this side of the Branch, and repaired it. Had it been a little further on I would have been at the Branch, sure. In fact, I thought then that being so near the place I'd just go on and take a look at it; but, somehow or other, the query entered my mind, 'What's the use?' and I came back again. I suppose I'm just as well off for not going."

HOW POLITICS AFFECT LIGHT-HOUSES.

In speaking of the double-towered light-house that has warned so many mariners of the dangers of the coast, he says:

"I recollect the old one; this one was built in 1862; and I've seen eight keepers come and go—one for every Presidential Administration, you see; eight times four are thirty-two, and I'm here now just thirty-two years. It seems," he adds, "that every newly-elected President has friends to reward, if not enemies to punish, and many of the former have an idea that to keep a light-house is a sinecure position. It's with light-house keepers as with Federal officers of all other kinds. There comes a change of Administration, and then the 'outs' go in, and the 'ins' go out; I guess we'll have a deal all round by-and-by!"

THE "OLD" NATIONAL GUARD.

The writer asked: "Were you not a military man when you resided in the City?" "Yes, Sir; I belonged to the National Guard, as it's called—the present Seventh Regiment. In my day it was the old Twenty-seventh New-York State Militia, and afterward it became the 'famous Seventh.' I served out my time in the old Twenty-seventh, under Captain SMITH SPELLMAN, Company D; I wonder if the old man is living yet. We were a spruce lot of boys in the Twenty-seventh, you may be sure. It was a good regiment—there was never a better one in this State," and the old veteran's eye twinkled as he recalled the memory of field day in the olden time.

FAST SHIPS OF LONG AGO.

The crack ships at the time when our hermit operated the semaphoric telegraph were the *Garrick*, the *Siddons*, the *Sheridan*, the *Roscius*, (the reader will notice the theatrical character of these names,) the *Sampson*, the *Emerald*, and some others which he is not able at the moment to call to mind. Captain NYE, Captain ANTHONY and Captain DE PUYSTER were in the heyday of their popularity as nautical experts at that time. All these vessels the old man has reported "many a time and oft." He has also, he will tell you, reported the old ship *Cadmus*, which brought LAFAYETTE to America on his visit here after his return to France. This venerable old vessel was subsequently sold as a whaler, and made many voyages from Sag Harbor, Long Island, in that capacity. For LAFAYETTE'S accommodation during the voyage a roundhouse was built on her deck. Being of circular shape, it had windows looking out upon the ocean in every direction, and here the venerable French-American patriot would sit, in fine weather, and scan the horizon at all points. This relic was afterward bought by a Mr. FOSTER, of Sag Harbor, and for many years stood in the garden adjoining his residence, being used by his family in the Summer season as a tea-arbor.

A MONOTONOUS LIFE.

When asked if he does not find his life a monotonous one the old reporter says he does, especially in the Winter time. During the Summer the visits of pleasure-seekers, who come from the City to spend the warm season in the Highlands, relieve his monotonous life to some extent; but, he remarks, that in the Winter he has often been weeks at a time looking out upon the wide waste of waters without having a soul to call upon him, and hearing no sounds except the ocean's roar, and the click of his telegraphic apparatus. Withal, however, he appears to be enjoying contentment of mind and health of body, philosophically remarking that, in a few years more, it will have made but little difference to him whether he had seen a deal of the world, or communed, as he has for so many long and weary days, only with his own thoughts and fancies. Thus lives the courtly and courteous old reporter to whom the world of commerce is so deeply indebted. Old Ocean greets him when, at early morn, he resumes his round of duty, and wafts to him a kind farewell when, at evening's close, he shuts his little office to travel to his frugal home, near by. He has seen his old companion in both its angry and its peaceful moods; has seen it when it lashed itself against the sands, in mad and frantic manner, threatening sure destruction to any craft that dared intrude upon the shore-bound course of its giant, foamy billows; has seen it calm and placid, when its ripples scarce had strength enough to reach the whitened beach, and there hardly could be heard the echo of the song that it ever must be singing; has seen it when its grand diapason was opened, and its frantic melody was borne for miles over the Highlands, that, like a giant sentinel, appears to warn it, "no further must thou come;" has seen it when its faint and rippling murmurs seemed like a lullaby song by some fond mother o'er her infant child; has seen it when the icy masses on the shore told the prevalence of Winter's cold; and when the rays of a genial Summer sun danced and gamboled on its broad and peaceful bosom; has both seen and heard it under every condition and circumstance, and pondered o'er both its fury and its quietude. What grand and curious thoughts must it have inspired during these thirty-two years in the mind of our old reporter; what lessons he must have learned from the changes that characterize his long-time friend and companion, (for ocean must be both of these to him now.) Let us hope that time will deal gently with our hero, and that he may be spared, for many years to come, to pursue his responsible and important labors—waiting and watching for the arrival of those who "go down to the sea in ships."

Schleswig-Holstein Association.

The Germans in this City, who came from Schleswig-Holstein to this country, and who intend to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Idstaedt, held another meeting at No. 107 Eldridge-street last night. It was resolved to celebrate the anniversary by a banquet at the armory of the Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., corner of Delancey and Christie streets, on Sunday next, the 25th inst. The battle was fought on the 24th and 25th days of July, 1850, and won by the Schleswig-Holstein troops. It was the decisive fight for the deliverance of the German provinces, Schleswig-Holstein, from Danish power. The day will be celebrated with great ceremonies in Schleswig-Holstein, by the unveiling of a monument on the battle-field.

Ninth District Republican Meeting.

A stated meeting of the Ninth District Union Republican Association was held last night, at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. In the absence of the President, JOHN M. COSTER, Esq., was called to the chair. The Secretary, ISAAC COPELET, Esq., was at his post. About one hundred members attended the meeting. There were thirty-three persons proposed as members, and their names were referred to the proper committee. No other business of interest was transacted. This Association has the names of 2,220 members on its roll. The district polls the largest Republican vote of any district in the City, having given about 3,700 votes for GRANT last Fall.

THE WALL-STREET USURERS.

David M. Morrison, Edward R. Jones and George Phipps Plead Guilty.

The Others Held for Trial—The Accused Bankers in Court.

The Grand Jury sitting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced a sharp and unexpected investigation last week into the secret operations of certain bankers, who were alleged to have been in the habit of exacting usurious interest on borrowed money. The suspected persons were represented to have been extensively engaged in the illegitimate practice, and to have made large amounts of money from merchants and fair-dealing bankers who were content to accede to their demands. It was found that they conducted their transactions with considerable ingenuity, and that they were frequently able to embarrass old and adroit bankers by their usury schemes. One of their plans for making the money market tight, as it is called, was to procure all the funds held by the various banks that it was possible to borrow, on which they paid the regular rate of interest, leaving the principal as security. They were thus enabled to create a pressure on 'Change and to loan the banks moneys at a very profitable advance in interest. The Grand Jury gave a thorough scrutiny into the alleged offences, and finally issued indictments against nine prominent bankers of Wall-street, citing them to appear and answer the charges against them. The cases came on yesterday before Judge CARDOZO, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Out of the nine indicted persons three pleaded guilty, the others demanding a trial.

Among those who pleaded was DAVID M. MORRISON, of No. 41 Wall-street. CHARLES E. QUINCY, cashier of WM. HEATH & CO., testified before the Grand Jury that he had borrowed the sum of $30,000 from MORRISON on the 10th of June, at the rate of 1-16th per cent. interest per day; and that he subsequently borrowed $20,000 at the same rate, renewing the loan at different rates, as follows: 7 per cent. gold, 1-16th per cent., 3-64ths per cent., and 1-32d per cent.

EDWARD R. JONES pleaded guilty on two indictments, one of which charged him with having loaned THEODORE M. MORGAN, of the firm of MORGAN, KEENE & CO., the sum of $50,000, on which he demanded $154 as interest after three days' use.

GEORGE PHIPPS, of the firm of KETCHAM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, was accused by the same complainant with requiring ¼ per cent. interest per day on a loan of $30,000.

Ex-Judge S. H. STUART, counsel in the case of Mr. VAN BUSKIRK, also arrested on the same charge, said he proposed then, in pursuance of the permission given by his Honor, to withdraw the plea of guilty, and interpose a special plea. He had given some attention to the law involved in the case, and he had come to the conclusion that, as to Mr. VAN BUSKIRK, the prosecution must fail utterly.

Judge CARDOZO said the law of the case could not be discussed to-day. He would allow counsel an opportunity on Tuesday.

District-Attorney GARVIN gave notice that as to all those who had not pleaded guilty, their trial would be set down for Thursday next.

Judge CARDOZO thereupon said that he would not dispose of the parties who had pleaded guilty until after the trial of the others. The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock on Tuesday.

The Usury laws of this State provide that the rate of interest on loans shall not exceed seven per cent. per annum, and that no person shall receive more than that amount. When a violation of the laws is made, a suit can be instituted and damages recovered. In case of conviction, it is prescribed that the offender shall be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

THE HOBOKEN MURDER.

New Theories Advanced—The Watchman Lawrence Thought to Have Died of Heart Disease.

New theories have been promulgated in reference to the alleged murder of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, at Hoboken, and high medical authorities are of the opinion that the deceased was not murdered at all, but that he died of heart disease, and fell into the dock. They account for the wounds by saying that they may have been occasioned by the body coming in contact with spikes, &c., while the body was floating about. Against this theory, however, is the fact that the man did not come to his death by drowning, as the lungs, stomach and heart exhibit no signs of water or any of the symptoms peculiar to drowned bodies; further, that from the condition in which LAWRENCE was on the night of the occurrence it is not likely that he was sufficiently near the brink of the dock to fall in the water even though he suddenly fell down dead from heart disease. The strong inference then is that the man was first murdered, and then to conceal the horrible crime, the perpetrators threw the body in the water. The probabilities of his murder are not remote, for many reasons. First, the man's character—it is said he was habitually drunk; secondly, the kind of company he kept; thirdly, the quarrels he had had with other men, and the threats that had been used toward him, not by one only, but many only a short time before. The mystery really is, who are the perpetrators, and what was the motive to the crime? The examination will be resumed to-day before Coroner WHITE, when some interesting and important testimony will be adduced, which it is to be hoped will indicate the guilty parties.

The Free Labor Bureau.

The Free Public Intelligence Office, opened one month ago in the Plympton Buildings, corner of Ninth and Stuyvesant streets, by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, has proved so far a decided success, both persons in search of employment and employers of labor having availed themselves of its advantages to a very considerable extent. The number of applicants for employment during the month has been 2,946, the males being 1,694, and the females 1,252. Places have been found for 449 males and 791 females, being 1,240 in all. The applications from parties wanting help amount for the month to 2,297, divided as to sex with males wanted 713, and females 1,584. Of the 1,240 for whom employment has been found, more than one-half—viz., 661—remain in the City, while 579 have gone into the country. More women than men obtain situations in the City, the figures being 551 of the former to only 110 of the latter; but it is the reverse as regards the country, the number of men being 339 and the women 240. Of the males sent into the country, 130 were farm laborers and 261 day laborers, working in brick-yards, at ditching, &c. All the farm labor applied for has been supplied, and out of 264 day laborers sought after, 261 have been provided. Of female help wanted the applications have been the most numerous for general houseworkers, the demand under this head being much greater than the supply. Thus while there have been 797 applications for such domestics, those seeking employment in this capacity through the office number only 377 for the month. Of these, places have been promptly found for 372. With cooks and chambermaids—especially the latter—the supply is much greater than the demand. A number of girls have been found places at hotels out of town. The business of the Bureau is rapidly on the increase. On one day last week no fewer than 106 females were provided with good places, and there can be no doubt that as the character and objects of the institution become better and more widely known its operations will expand on a very large scale. The management is admirably conducted by Mr. G. M. LOSEE, the Superintendent.

German Workingmen's Union.

The German workingmen of this city propose to organize a German Workingmen's Union, similar to the Workingmen's Union existing in this city, and to combine the Trades' Assembly of the State and the National Labor Union. Last night a number of delegates of different German workingmen's associations met at the Steuben House, No. 295 Bowery, Mr. C. KUHN presiding, and Mr. H. HOENACK acting as Secretary, in order to adopt a constitution. Thus far twenty-two different German workingmen's associations, numbering about 10,000 members, have declared their intention to join the Union.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The bids for refurnishing Grammar School building No. 56, in the Sixteenth Ward, were opened yesterday afternoon, when it appeared that ROBERT PATTON was the successful bidder, he offering to do the work for $13,255. NATHANIEL JOHNSON asked $13,500, and J. W. SCHERMERHORN & Co. asked $13,995 for the same work.

The grand piano won as a prize by the Liederkranz Singing Society of this City, at the Baltimore Singing Festival, is on exhibition now, for several days, at the music store of Messrs. J. BAUER & Co., No. 650 Broadway.

Last evening about 9:30 o'clock Mrs. CAROLINE USIOGER, of Greenpoint, was standing on the sidewalk in Fifth-street, near Avenue B, conversing with a friend, when she was struck by a ball from a pistol recklessly fired by some unknown person. The ball passed through her arm, fracturing the ulna, and thus causing a severe and painful, but not necessarily dangerous, wound. She was conveyed to the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station, where her wound was dressed by Surgeon ARMSTRONG, after which she was removed to the house of a friend. The efforts of the Police to find the person who fired the pistol were entirely unsuccessful.

PETER HAMMEN and JAMES DOUGHERTY, aged 13 and 15 years respectively, became engaged last evening in a boyish quarrel, when HAMMEN was slightly cut by a penknife used by his opponent. DOUGHERTY was arrested and locked up by the Twentieth Precinct Police, and will be arraigned before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

CHARLES HANGER, of No. 90 Ridge-street, while at work yesterday afternoon on the new building corner of Forty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, fell down and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Brooklyn.

Mr. ROEBLING, the engineer of the projected bridge over the East River, ever since the accident by which he lost the toes on one of his feet, has experienced very ill health. At a late hour last night he had sunk so much that no hopes of his recovery were entertained by his physicians.

At a late hour on Sunday night a fight, the sequel of a boat race in the bay during the afternoon, took place in a liquor store at the corner of Warren and Columbia streets, which resulted in WILLIAM CULLEN being shot by EDWARD FAGAN. The bullet penetrated the back, under the right shoulder-blade, and lodged near the nipple on the right breast. CULLEN was still alive, in the Long Island College Hospital, at a late hour last night. FAGAN is locked up awaiting the result.

New-Jersey.

The Board of County Assessors met at Paterson yesterday afternoon, and completed the assessment lists, as follows: Paterson, $16,312,525; West Milford, $563,800; Pompton, $672,900; Wayne, $773,690; Manchester, $599,620; Aquackanock, $4,543,850; Falls, $593,041; total townships, $7,746,901; total county, $24,058,426; State and county tax, $134,200.

Newark has a fatal case of Asiatic cholera. A Mr. FRANK JOHNS, of No. 17 South Market, died from an attack, after four days' illness.

A Gentleman Falls Lifeless While Playing Billiards.

From the Chicago Post, July 17.

A sad and sudden death occurred at J. M. BRUNSWICK & BROS.' Billiard Hall, on Washington-street, opposite the Court-house, this forenoon, at about 11 o'clock, the victim being Mr. H. G. MORSE, a gentleman well known in the city among a large circle of friends. A party of gentlemen were engaged in playing the favorite game known as "ball-pool," at a table always used for the purpose, and situated in the southwest corner of the large hall. There were nine in the game. All were enjoying themselves, apparently, when Mr. MORSE took up the "bridge" to assist him in making a shot, which was a successful one; but it was scarcely made when he fell back upon his left knee, then upon his head, and expired in a minute afterward. The other gentlemen of the party were awe-struck at this sudden termination of a man's life under such circumstances, and stood for a few seconds like statues.

The new steamer *Diana*, equipped for geographical explorations and scientific research in the Polar seas, which started a few weeks ago from Glasgow, is now reported at Hammerfest, near the North Cape of Norway. Her owner, Mr. JAMES LAMONT, (late M. P.,) author of *Seasons with the Sea Horses*, (in Spitzbergen,) accompanies the expedition, and expects to be able to approach more nearly to the North Pole than any previous explorer. All on board were in excellent health and spirits at the last account.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, July 19—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds 82¾. Erie Railway Shares, 19½; Illinois Centrals, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 19—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.

Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₱ ton for Thin Oblong for feeding. Tallow dull and unchanged. Sugar afloat easier. Fine Resin, 15s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 26s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, July 19—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 93⅛; account, 93⅛@93¼. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 82¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19¼; Illinois, 93¼.

LONDON, Monday, July 19—1 P. M.

Sugar, 28s.@28s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

LONDON, Monday, July 19—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and 93⅛@93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 82¾. Erie Railway Shares, 19¼; Illinois Centrals, 93¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 19—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d. The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 6d. ₱ cental for California White, and 9s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 29s. ₱ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 28s. for New do.

PRODUCE—Fine Resin, 15s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.

Tallow, 45s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Sugar quiet both on the spot and afloat. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Monday, July 19.

Petroleum, 49f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, Monday, July 19.

Market very firm on high grades; White WHEAT—Demand fully equal to supply at $1 75@$1 95 for Choice White Michigan; $1 50@$1 60 for Amber. RYE in good request at $1 25@$1 28 for Prime from store. CORN active; sales 1,750 bushels Western Mixed, afloat and in elevator, at 93c. OATS active at 79c.@80c. for Western, afloat; 81c.@82c. for State in bags. BARLEY dull and nominal. MALT quiet at $1 90@$2 25. CATTLE market rather animated but irregular; the supply is in excess of demand. Last week a few herds secured full prices but many changed hands at a decline of ¼c. ₱ lb. live weight, on best, and ¼c.@¾c. on medium and common. Texas Steers sold down to 5c. ₱ lb., nearly 1½c. below last week's prices; best drove Kentucky Steers brought 8¾c.; light Illinois Steers sold down to 6¾c. SHEEP and LAMBS dull and ¼c.@½c. lower, with a good supply and a moderate demand. HOGS—Market strong for both heavy and light Illinois, averaging 180 lbs., sold at $9 55@$9 70, and averaging 270 lbs., $10 10, freely bid, and $10 12 asked.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 19.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 62,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—To New-York: Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7½c. FLOUR—Spring more active; sales 200 bbls. Western Bakers' at $7; 200 bbls. Western Spring at $6 25. WHEAT dull, and closed with a better demand; sales 7,300 bushels Spring, per sample, at $1 24; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 35; 14,600 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, at $1 35; 7,300 bushels do. at $1 35½; car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45; closing firm. CORN more active, and market steady; sales 58,000 bushels, per sample, at 72c.; 13,000 bushels, per sample, at 85c.; 7,800 bushels No. 2 Western at 86c.; and car lots at 87c. OATS quiet and firm; sales 2,700 bushels Western at 75c. PEAS—1 car buggy at $1 10. MILLFEED firm, and advanced $2 ₱ ton; quoted at $20 for Coarse, $22 for Fine, and $27 for Finished. HIGHWINES dull at $1 02. PORK steady at $33 50. LARD steady at 19c.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 19.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and steady for No. 1; dull for No. 2 at $1 32, seller July. CORN firm at 78c.@81c., seller July; fresh receipts of No. 2 at 84c., seller August. OATS dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 66c.@66½c. RYE steady at $1 06 for No. 1; $1 04@$1 05 for No. 2. BARLEY inactive and nominal. HIGHWINES quiet at $1. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. Mess PORK, $33. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13c. CATTLE dull and weak at $4@$5 for Texas, $4 30@$4 75 for fair to good. COWS, $6 37½@$7 50 for fair to choice shipping. Live HOGS active, firmer and higher; good to choice, $8 75@$9 25; extra prime, $9 35@$9 50. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS for two days—3,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 19.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON—No sales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Double Extra, $5 75@$6 50; Treble Extra to Fancy, $7@$9 75. WHEAT declining; Choice Club, $1 20; Prime to strictly Prime Red Fall, $1 20@$1 25; Choice, $1 30@$1 35; strictly Choice to Fancy Red and White, $1 40@$1 50. CORN advancing; Mixed in elevator, 90c.; Yellow, 92½c.; White, 97½c.; Mixed in sacks, 98c.@$1; Yellow, $1 03@$1 05; White, $1 06@$1 08. OATS dull at 72½c. for Mixed; 73@74c. for White. WHISKY dull at $1 02. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $32 25@$32 50. Dry-salted MEATS—17c. refused for Loose Clear Sides. BACON—14½c. for Shoulders; 18c. for Clear Rib Sides; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD—Nothing doing. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. HOGS—Light to Extra Heavy, $7@$9 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 8,500 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 19.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls., at $6 75@$7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 45@$1 46. CORN dull; sales 6,000 bushels at 90c. for No. 2, 91½c. for Kiln-dried. OATS scarce and quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $26@$28 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; and to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—58,500 bushels Wheat, 30,500 bushels Corn, 2,423,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—670 bbls. Flour, 53,500 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 7,200 bushels Oats, 2,547,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 19.

COTTON steady; Middlings, 32½c.; sales, 125 bales; receipts, 252 bales. GOLD, 135¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 150¾; New-York Sight ⅛ premium. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6; Double Extra, $6 60; Treble Extra, $7. CORN, $1 20. OATS, 78c. BRAN, $1 05@$1 07. HAY—Prime, $26. PORK, $34 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD—Tierce, 19½c.@20½c.; Keg, 21½c.@22½c. SUGAR dull; Common, 10c.@11c.; Prime, 13½c. MOLASSES—Prime fermenting, 63c. WHISKY, $1 12@$1 15. COFFEE—Fair, 14½c.@15½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 19.

COTTON dull; nominally 31c.@32½c. FLOUR quiet and dull; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 75@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 75@$10 50; Western Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $7 25@$7 75. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 50@$1 60; Choice, $1 65. CORN higher; White, $1 10@$1 12; Yellow, $1 12@$1 15. OATS—New, 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Mess PORK quiet at $34. BACON active; Rib Sides, 18¼c.@18½c.; Clear Rib, 18¾c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c. HAMS, 20½c.@23c. LARD dull at 19¼c.@20c. WHISKY—None here; would command $1 08@$1 10.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 19.

COTTON unchanged. BARK steady; Quercitron, $47. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra Family, $6@$7; other qualities unchanged. WHEAT dull; New Red, $1 45@$1 55; White, $1 65@$1 85. RYE lower at $1 40. CORN unsettled, and declined 5c; Yellow, $1 10; Mixed Western, $1 05@$1 07. OATS—Western unchanged; Southern, 75c.@77c. COFFEE quiet. SUGAR firm; Cuba, 11¾c.@12½c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 22c; Refined, 31c.@31¼c. WHISKY sells at $1 05.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 19.

FLOUR dull; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 20@$1 25 for Old; no sales of New. CORN dull and drooping; sales at 73c.@74c. OATS quiet and a shade higher at 73c.@74c. RYE dull; sales at $1. COTTON dull and unchanged. TOBACCO, no sales. WHISKY firm at $1. PROVISIONS firm and quiet. Mess PORK, $33. Bulk MEATS, 13c.@15¼c. BACON, 14¼c. for Shoulders, 18c.@18¼c. for Sides. LARD held firmly at 19½c., with no sales. Sugar-cured HAMS firm at 21½c.@22½c.; stock light. GOLD, 135¼. MONEY unchanged.

TOLEDO, Monday, July 19.

FLOUR dull and lower; Double Extra and Fancy, $6@$6. WHEAT declining; Amber, $1 41@$1 41½; White Michigan regular, $1 40; No. 1 White, $1 65. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet; Michigan, 71½c.; No. 1, 65c. RYE quiet and nominally $1 10 for No. 1 and Michigan. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,200 bbls. Wheat, 3,600 bushels; Corn, 3,500 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 2,600 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 19.

FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 25. WHEAT quiet; New Red, $1 25. CORN quiet; in bulk, 85c. OATS quiet at 70c. RYE quiet at $1 20. TOBACCO quiet; sales 73 hhds. at $5@$11 50. PROVISIONS very firm. Mess PORK, $33. BACON—13¾c. for Shoulders; 18¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¾c. for Clear Sides. HAMS, 21¼c.@22c. LARD, 19¾c. HIGHWINES firm at $1.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, July 19.

FLOUR heavy. WHEAT quiet at $1 34 for No. 1; $1 29½ for No. 2. OATS firmer at 66c.@66½c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS steady at 5c. to Buffalo and 9c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 19.

BEEVES very dull; sales 1,900 head at 9c.@9½c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 7c.@8½c. for Fair to Good Steers; 4c.@6½c. ₱ lb. gross for Common. SHEEP in fair demand; sales 9,000 head at 4½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. gross. HOGS higher; sales 3,500 head at $13 50@$14 ₱ cwt., net.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 19.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 32c.; receipts, 3 bales; exports, 70 bales. WHEAT—New, $1 10@$1 14. CORN, 90c. OATS, 80c. PORK, $34. LARD, 19¾c.@21¾c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Sides, 18¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, July 19.

Spirits TURPENTINE, 38½c. RESIN steady at $1 65@$3 75. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 65@$3. TAR quiet.

AUGUSTA, Monday, July 19.

COTTON stiff; sales, 70 bales; receipts, 70 bales; Middlings, 32c.@32½c.; holders very firm.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 19.

COTTON—Offering stock very small; Middlings, 32½c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 19.

COTTON dull; sales, 38 bales; Middlings, 33 bales; receipts, 230 bales.

MOBILE, Monday, July 19.

COTTON—Sales, 100 bales; receipts, 43 bales; Low Middlings, 30c.; exports, 448 bales.

DETROIT, Monday, July 19.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 White, $1 68; No. 1 Amber, $1 45.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 19.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 102¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31; Reading Railroad, 46 5-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 136¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 19—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clear	69
Portland	N. E.	Clear	70
Boston	N. E.	Clear	74
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	72
Philadelphia	N. E.	Raining	70
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Raining	72
Washington	N. E.	Raining	78
Richmond	N.	Clear	80
Oswego	N.	Clear	70
Buffalo	N. N. W.	Clear	72
Pittsburg	—	Clear	72
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	70
Mobile	W.	Clear	86
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	83
Key West	—	Clear	85
Havana	—	Clear	85
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	89
Savannah	N. E.	Clear	89
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	89

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER VICTORY AHEAD.—The Harvard Crew departed for Europe. They go to achieve another victory over the British. The great and memorable triumph over England, we may suggest, was also a pacific one. It was effected—and we may well say that it was effected not only over England, but over the whole world—by KNOX, the hatter. His Summer styles, now to be had at No. 212 Broadway, are, of course, calculated to maintain his long-acknowledged supremacy over hatters of all nationalities.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of London	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Allemannia	July 20	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	July 22	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	July 24	New-York	Liverpool.
France	July 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	July 24	New-York	London.
Britannia	July 24	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	July 24	New-York	Havre.
FOR ASPINWALL, RIO, &c.			
Henry Chauncey	July 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	July 22	New-York	Havana.
Merrimac	July 23	New-York	Rio.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Havre, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 19—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.*—Robt. Todd, Mrs. Todd, Captain Chester, Rev. Fred Hall, Miss McCullough, Miss Harman, Mrs. Foreman, Geo. Foreman, John Foreman, Rose Foreman, Annie Foreman, Owen Murphy, Jas. Stewart, Geo. Moor, Mary Moor, W. A. Barry.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston.—M. F. Ryan, Miss Blanche, Miss Blanche, Mrs. M. J. Alston, daughter and son, P. P. Toote, Mrs. S. Foreston, Mrs. M. E. Levy, H. Crine, Mrs. A. Brown, C. O'Brien, F. Smythe, Miss M. J. Smith, C. Hurly, G. N. Bernard, G. Farrell, J. Sullivan, J. Burkley, Rev. E. Capers, S. D. Easterby, Miss Carpenter, James Riley and wife, W. Hagerty, Miss Ruger, Alexander Gordon, J. W. Sprague, W. D. Sprague, Mr. Higgins, wife and 3 children, Captain J. D. Talford and wife, Mr. Calverd, Miss A. Brown, Mrs. W. P. Russell, nurse and child, Mrs. Gannon, E. Kenney, J. Smut, W. Pyne, E. Calhoun, Miss L. Carpenter, Captain T. J. Lockwood, Mrs. Griser, Mrs. Hunt, R. M. Gordon, G. W. Aimar and wife, W. A. Doyle, Mrs. F. E. Gause, Miss J. McDonald, Mrs. Jos. Jara, J. J. Martin, J. Costello, Mrs. C. H. Bernard, S. N. Boughton, F. Hefner, T. Reiley, T. J. Beaton, J. Stelling, C. Height, W. Morrison, W. A. Courtenay, Judge Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Webster and wife, J. W. Barnwell, Miss Courtney.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser. Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets....... 7 26 | Moon sets.. 2 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 53 | Gov. Island. 5 42 | Hell Gate.. 7 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 19.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (British,) Leitch, Liverpool July 8, via Queenstown 9, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston July 17, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. 18th, at 7 P. M., 75 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamship Champion, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow July 2, via Moville 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced steady westerly winds almost the entire passage.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Bark Norton Stover, (of Harpswell,) Stover, Havana 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to Calvin Adams.

United States Steamship Guerriere, Commander T. M. Ramsey, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Chas. H. Davis, Rio Janeiro June 25. Had pleasant weather the entire passage. The G. carries 22 guns, and has a crew of 440, all told, and bring, as passengers 65 destitute American citizens from Rio Janeiro.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Titcomb, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Hutchings, of and from Bermuda, 8 ds., with produce to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Ontara, (of Machias,) Sprague, Arecelbo, P. R., 16 ds., with Molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. July 12, lat. 30 20, lon. 73, spoke whaling schr. Olive Florence, (of Provincetown;) July 13, lat. 32, lon. 73, spoke whaling schr. Lizzie R. Simmons. Left in port, brig George F., to sail in 4 or 5 ds. for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr. A. F. Ames, Ames, Bridgeport, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Onward, Arey, Bangor, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Hatch, Clinton Point, for Fall River.

Schr. Isaac Vansant, Pitts, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. Mary Emma, Brown, Albany, for Middletown.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. David Nelson, Studley, Albany, for Portchester.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 44, Trainer, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Hydrangea, Prentice, Clinton Point, for Providence.

Schr. James Hoffman, Shropshire, New-Brunswick, for New-London.

Schr. Sarah Jane, (Br.,) Ferguson, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Philadelphia, for Lynn.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 50, Lynch, Derby, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nellie, Anderson, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Perio, Rogers, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Oneida, Davis, Grace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Mary B. Harris, Crowley, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Flash, Dow, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Robt. Forrester, Smith, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Onward, Chase, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Frances Arthemus, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. C. Hadden, Hemingway, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Dayton, Providence, for South Amboy.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Potter, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Empire State, Hall, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Emma, Huntley, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. J. K. Mundell, Warren, George's Banks, with fish to J. Haley.

Schr. Franconia, Treworgy, Surry, with lumber to master.

Schr. E. M. Partridge, Miller, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Albion, Shaw, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. Leach, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Veto, Harrington, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. America, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. J. M. Clark, Phinney, Hartford.
Schr. Roanoke, Baarett, Hartford.
Schr. J. E. Potts, Robins, Hartford.
Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Haven.
Schr. James Anderson, Tunnell, Virginia.
Schr. Mystery, Hurst, Clinton Point, for Salem.
Schr. Emma, Strange, South Amboy, for Taunton.
Schr. Uncas, Colt, South Amboy, for New-London.
Schr. T. P. Abell, Fowler, for Providence.
Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. Sallie Chartre, Smith, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, Rondout, for Bristol.
Schr. Anadir, Corwin, Albany, for Greenport.
Schr. Orion, Osborn, Belfast.
Schr. Tariff, Burns, Northport.
Schr. Sophia, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. E. Glosson, Brewer, Plymouth.
Schr. Lady Adams, Everett, Fall River.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for South Amboy.
Schr. A. S. Parker, Crockett, Glen Cove.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Willard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. A. G. Pease, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jos. Rogers, Mayo, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Smith, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. L. Daniels, Jones, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Z. Kenyon, Buckingham, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Celestice, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrel, Stamford.
Schr. Edward Collyer, Burns, Northport.
Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.
Schr. Harriet Gardner, Baker, Dennis.
Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Clinton.
Schr. Eliza, Hulse, Bridgeport.
Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, Snow, New-London.
Schr. Mary Monson, Dayton, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Mary Brockway, Brockway, Sandwich.
Schr. L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tucker, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Ontario, Barber, Bristol, for Rondout.
Schr. Jas. English, Parker, New-Bedford.
Schr. Escort, Wassen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Blast, Martin, Derby, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Branch, Wright, Northport.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, Portland, Bonn.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford
Schr. Annie B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.
Schr. Hase, McGinnis, Greenwich.
Schr. Ann Flower, Warren, Providence.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.
Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Geo. W. Baldwin, Baker, Providence
Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Giles, Providence.
Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Skinger, Providence.
Schr. William Bulky, Aulky, Providence.
Schr. J. R. McFee, Williams, Providence.
Schr. John Spofford, Hawkins, Stonybrook.
Schr. Ed. Wooten, Young, Boston.
Schr. S. P. Applegate, Stillman, Newport.
Schr. James Parker, Sr., Gillon, Pawtucket.
Schr. Flora, Wilson, Bridgeport.
Schr. James McGee, Lynch, Deep River.
Schr. Restless, Fish, Nantucket.
Schr. Deborah, Jones, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Canal-boat E. D. Chandler, Mathews, Montreal 11 ds., with lumber to W. R. Grace.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. E., cloudy.

Below.

Brig W. B. Forrest, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) from —

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 19.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; barks Mary Pratt, from Montevideo; Carnickell, from Gottenburg; brigs Abbot, from Port de Paix; Oak Point, from Remedios; Marion, from Matanzas; Alice, from Havana; schrs. Etelvire, from St. Michaels; Alice Myrick, from Barbados.

The steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool, arrived this morning.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—Sld. schrs. Mary Stow, for Norfolk, Conn.; S. H. Cady, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.—The steamer City of Mexico sailed for New-York at 8 P. M. in tow of the steamer Saratoga.

Passed out the Capes, brigs Alice, for St. Jago; Sarah Crowell, for St. John, N. B.; Americus, for the West Indies; Lulan, for Nova Scotia; barks W. N. Z., for Nova Scotia; Elverton, for the West Indies; Manitou, for Matanzas.

FARTHER POINT, July 19.—The steamship Nestorean, from Liverpool, passed inward yesterday at noon. She has 43 cabin and 543 steerage passengers.

SAVANNAH, July 19.—Arr. bark Dearing, from Portland.

WILMINGTON, July 19.—Arr. steamers Wm. P. Clyde, from New-York; Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—The Cunard steamship Samaria, from New-York, arrived at this port at 3 P. M. yesterday.

The steamship City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, of the Inman Line, which sailed from New-York on Saturday, July 10, arrived at this port at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

BREST, July 19.—The steamship Pereire, Captain Duchesne, of the General Transatlantic Line, which left New-York on Saturday, the 10th inst., arrived at this port to-day.

LONDONDERRY, July 19.—The steamship Moravian, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

WHY BE TROUBLED WITH

FLIES

AND

MOSQUITOES?

WINDOW SCREENS

ON A NEW PLAN.

Neater, stronger, cheaper and better in every respect, than any other SCREEN in the market. Wholesale and retail. Send for a circular.

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NO. 11 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

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Prophylactic Fluid.

For the use of this wonderful disinfectant we respectfully refer to
Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Board of Health,
Dr. L. A. SAYRE, No. 285 5th-av.,
Dr. F. J. BUMSTEAD, No. 22 West 30th-st.,
Dr. T. ADDISON EMMETT, No. 91 Madison-av.,
Dr. ALONZO CLARK, No. 23 East 21st-st.,
Dr. JOSIAH C. NOTT, No. 50 West 22d-st.,
and to all the leading physicians of this City and of the United States.
Also, to the following eminent citizens:
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., New-York *Observer*,
Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., *Christian Advocate*,
SYDNEY E. MORSE, Sr., No. 9 West 50th-st., New-York,
Rev. C. F. DEEMS, D. D., No. 45 Bible House,
and hundreds of others.
Also, to the following well-known wholesale druggists, who always keep a supply on hand:
McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.,
JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place,
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.,
WARD, SUTHERLAND & CO., No. 130 William-st.,
WHEELER, PATTERSON & CO., No. 158 William-st., and all the other wholesale houses of the City.

It is not a patent medicine, but a combination of Chlorine and Permanganic Acid.

Besides its uses strictly for disinfecting purposes, its specialties are most wonderful. For wounds, burns, cuts, sores, ulcers, catarrh, diarrhœa, and many other purposes, it is invaluable.

We guarantee satisfaction. All retail druggists keep it.

Sole manufacturers, JOHN DARBY & CO.,
No. 161 William-st., New-York.

A GOOD NUMBER.—The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August has the following among its varied contents: Rev. John P. Newman, D. D., Chaplain to the U. S. Senate; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania R. R. Company; James A. Whitney; Henry J. Raymond; The Wallachians; Small vs. Large Heads; The Laughing Deacon; The Lyre Bird; The Phrenologist's Phrophecy, or an Incident in the Life of Metternich; Bible Experiences; Observations and Impressions of a Day, or Reading Faces on the Rail; Marriage Customs; How to Become a Christian; A Well-balanced Mind, &c.; with Portraits and other Illustrations. Price 30c., or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 437, July 19, 1869.
41, 46, 52, 71, 25, 38, 50, 3, 39, 67, 58, 31, 19, 14.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 438, July 19, 1869.
42, 32, 51, 62, 20, 37, 66, 31, 73, 30, 76, 16.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 461, July 19, 1869.
9, 50, 68, 74, 31, 2, 22, 37, 49, 76, 23, 43, 29, 26.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 462, July 19, 1869.
19, 72, 71, 9, 28, 78, 32, 36, 60, 69, 58, 75.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.